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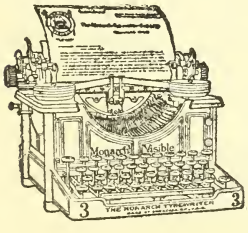

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VII. SEPTEMBER, 1912. No. 3.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BALTIMORE.

ROBERT GILMOR.

(Read before the Society, May 9, 1844.)

The interest which the members of this Society, present at the last meeting, seemed to take in the extemporaneous and imperfect account I then gave in explanation of an interesting document presented by one of them, and the desire expressed that I would commit it to paper to be read at our next meeting, and afterwards preserved as a record of some of the changes in the face of our city, for the benefit of younger as well as future members, have been felt by me as obligatory, but unaccustomed as I am to make such public communications, I must throw myself upon their indulgence for any errors, omissions and other imperfections in this, made in compliance with their wishes.

The document alluded to, and presented by a descendant of one of the subscribers, is a subscription list signed in 1784 by a number of the most respectable citizens, to raise a sum of money sufficient to effect the levelling and extension of Calvert street by underpining and underarching the venerable old Court house, which occupied nearly the breadth of the street and at the same time stood on a hill, sixty or a hundred

feet above the level of the basin at the County wharf, at the foot of the street, and about 30 or 40 feet above the pavement where the Battle Monument in Monument Square occupying its site, now stands. This was successfully effected by Leonard Harbaugh, an enterprising architect of Baltimore, who was afterwards employed on the public buildings erected at Washington.

Though I was too young to know anything of this subscription list, I was old enough to notice the general aspect of the then Baltimore *Town* and especially this old Court house, with the pillory on one side, and the jail higher up, where the Granite record office [1] now stands to the west. In the rear of the Court house there was a steep descent to Jones' Falls, which then flowed in a semicircle round the foot of the hills to the west of it, from about where the water company's mill is, to its present channel not far from the German church on Gay and Holliday streets. This hill was so high that the powder magazine was built at the foot of it about the southeast corner of Lexington street and the square, with a small wharf in front to which the boats of the shipping came for their powder during the war. The water here was deep and once a man was drowned there. I have dived from it often, as I learned to swim in the Falls close by, about the place now occupied by Mr. Meredith's house,[2] the first from the corner of the square in North Calvert street. The low flat inclosed by it was called Steiger's Meadow. On the heights above the course of the Falls were the old Dutch church, old St. Paul's (a wooden structure, the belfry of which remained a long while after the church was pulled down and may perhaps be remembered by some here), then came the Roman Catholic Chapel (lately pulled down to make place for Calvert Hall),[3] the old jail and Court house. Some idea of the height of the range may be formed by noticing the elevation of the ground on

[1] St. Paul and Lexington Sts.
[2] 26 N. Calvert St.
[3] On Saratoga St., west of Charles.

which the First Presbyterian church [1] is built, and which was partly reduced when the old church was removed.

The old Court house finally was taken down when the new Court house at the corner of Lexington street and the square was built. Some gentlemen who had built good houses on the square, fearing that its site might be occupied by some disagreeable and offensive building, memorialized the legislature to grant authority to raise $100,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot to the memory of Washington. This was the origin of the Washington Monument. The legislature granted the prayer of the memorialists, and twenty-three gentlemen were appointed managers to carry their object into effect, six alone of whom are now living. In consequence, however, of apprehensions being entertained that the lofty column adopted by the managers might be dangerous to the neighboring buildings, the individual now addressing you was authorized to negotiate with Colonel John Eager Howard, at that time engaged in laying out his park with a view to a division of it among his children, and succeeded in obtaining a square of 200 feet at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, both of which for a short distance were widened into avenues, and a circle of about 100 feet in diameter allotted for the site of the monument in the centre of which now stands an ornamental apex to the City and is seen in the approach to it from every direction. The avenues, or places as they are styled, are susceptible of embellishment by shrubbery, etc., leaving at the same time broad carriageways on each side.

I might be permitted to stop here after having satisfied the request of the Society, but as there are few now living who recollect the phases of our once small town but now large and wealthy City, the third in size and commerce in the United States, and most of those old enough to remember them have neglected to record the changes which have taken place, I will take leave, even at the risk of being charged with the garrulity

[1] N. W. cor. of Fayette and North Sts.

natural to old men, to mention a few for the information of the younger members of the Historical Society. In doing this, there will be much irregularity; it would in fact be impossible to note them otherwise, and I trust I shall be excused for the want of connection in the account, derived from the very nature of the reminiscences.

I came to Baltimore a child of 4 years old, where my father, at the instigation of a friend, afterwards his partner in trade, induced him to remove from Dorchester County on the Eastern shore as a field unworthy of his enterprize, to Baltimore Town, then a small village. This was Mr. Thomas Russell, whose widow died only three years ago. We arrived in December 1778 and landed at Fell's Point, at that time the residence of the principal shipping merchants as well as long after. A friend and correspondent of my father's made us lodge with him for a couple of days till he could get the house in town, which had been taken for him, ready for the reception of his family. Young as I then was, I never can forget the sparse situation of the houses at the Point and the cornfields and trees, especially between that place and the town. On the common above the causeway, where now stands Trinity church,[1] was afterwards built the Theatre of Hallam and Henry, in which Wignall, Marshall and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Morris made their first appearance. The waters of the basin then flowed up to the causeway, and around by Peter's Brewery (now Clagett's) on the banks behind which I have shot many a snipe and blackbird as well as on the marsh which lay between the embouchure of Jones' Falls and the centre market at Water street. The road from that side of the Falls to Water street at Frederick street, was so often overflowed as to require two or three bridges to cross the streams made by the tide. At the foot of Gay street, within 50 yards of Lombard street, the waters of the basin rippled on a sandy shore, and there was little interruption to

[1] Trinity St. near High.

the shore from thence round by the commencement of Commerce street the foot of South at Lombard street, and on to Light street southernly by the City Spring in Charles street to Christopher Hughes' property at the head of the basin. As a boy I have crabbed with a forked stick the whole way. Even in 1782 when my father sailed for Havre, he embarked his family in a boat in a little dock which came up to Exchange place, within 30 feet of the house I now live in,[1] on the back of which were two old warehouses built by Philip Rogers, which belonged to me, and were pulled down in making the improvements in Water (now Lombard street) on the ground where Mr. Bathhurst's warehouse now stands.

At the southeast corner of Gay and Water streets, where the Custom house warehouse now is, was an old two story house (as most of the houses in Baltimore were at an early period) occupied by Mr. John Smith, the grandfather of our worthy President,[2] who settled in Baltimore in 1759 according to Griffith; on the opposite northeast corner of Water street still stands an old house, used as a Magistrate's Office, which was the Custom House when General Otho Holland Williams was Collector. He owned I believe and built all the neighboring houses in Water and Gay streets. At the northeast corner of the same streets where is now the Custom House, was the residence of John Sterett, and a few doors above in Gay street that of his father Mr. James Sterett, and still farther on at the southwest corner of Gay and Second streets was the residence of Mr. Robert Purviance, in which once quartered Count Dillon[3] and other officers of the French Army when in Baltimore. There were few other than wooden houses as far as Market street and down Market to Frederick street. But on

[1] 57 W. Lombard St.

[2] John Spear Smith.

[3] Two Counts Dillon, of the Regiment Dillon, were with Rochambeau in America in 1781. The one here referred to was probably Count Arthur de Dillon [1750-1794], Colonel of the Regiment. See Balch, *The French in America*, Vol. 2, p. 102.

the northeast corner of Market and Gay streets still exists an old two story brick house with the date 1786 on the front, the corner of which is D. Mackenzie's Apothecary shop. This was occupied by the father of our present Treasurer who I believe was born in it, at least his older brother Mr. S. Donaldson was, for I recollect playing in the house with an older brother, long since dead, who mentioned his birth as having occurred the night before. This property belongs to the Patterson family, and has undergone no change of consequence.

Market street (now Baltimore) was called from the market house being on it. It extended up from Gay street, where the Watch house and alarm bell formed one end. The assembly room was once the market, and I well recollect my parents going there to a ball. The country people with carts lined both sides of north Gay street, while others occupied the sidewalks in Market street. Some of the ruins are still to be seen in the neighboring houses. Market street was not then paved, for I well recollect seeing a drummer of the army, when it marched through Baltimore to the South about 1781, nearly swamped in a deep mud hole opposite the corner of North street, and was with his pony extricated with difficulty.

But let us return to the lower part of Gay street and notice the changes which have taken place in that neighborhood. The house lately occupied by Jamart[1] as a hotel, adjoining my residence, was the only one on that side of Water street (now Lombard) for some distance. It was built by Mr. Wm. Spear, the maternal grandfather of our President. The old locust tree which still remains, near my house, formed one of the gate posts to his garden within my recollection. Opposite to Mr. Spear's was the property of the Sterett family, a brewery built by Mr. James Sterett, who came here in 1762 or 1763. It was twice burned, and rebuilt. It continued to be in a ruinous state till the square from Gay to Second street

[1] M. Jamart, Exchange Coffee House, 37 S. Gay St.

was purchased by a company and the present Exchange Buildings erected on it. There were no houses on that side of Water street to South and even to Calvert, with one or two exceptions at the corner of Lovely lane, and its corner in Calvert street. I have crossed fences to reach the latter, on the ground occupied now by Mr. Patterson's property.

At the corner of Exchange alley stood an old house, which with many others of newer construction have been removed to make room for the widening of Lombard street to form the square called Exchange Place. At the southeast corner of Commerce street was the distillery of Mr. Samuel Purviance, who came to Baltimore in 1763. On the opposite corner of Commerce street was a row of warehouses, built on the bank of the basin, from the lower stories of which next the water tobacco was rolled into scows lying within a few yards at the shores. The old Exchange was built here, when the ground was made which now forms Commerce street. In these warehouses were quartered a part of the French Army on its way to Virginia, and the boys were accustomed to obtain cartridges from the soldiers for the purpose of making squibs.

There were some other old houses further on. That especially at the corner of Water and South streets, formerly occupied by the Baltimore Insurance Co., and once the residence of Mr. Daniel Bowly, who built the wharf called after him, which led to the filling up of that part of South street, was to connect it with the town at the west corner of Bank (or Mercer) street is still to be seen the remains of an old two story brick house with a hipped roof, which was once the principal inn of the town and where I have even myself dined with my father and a company of other gentlemen, when a youth. It is now rented for a slop shop. Farther on in Bank street are also the remains of a large yellow wooden house, formerly the residence of Mr. Harry Dorsey Gough, then the richest inhabitant.[1] It is now a tavern. On the south

[1] This building is described in this *Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 118, as "Kaminsky's tavern," there erroneously written "Cummins Key's."

side of Bank street, the name of which is significant, are still some old houses, whose lower back stories were on the shore of the basin, which was afterwards the continuation of Water street. Beyond Light street on the heights overlooking the basin were here and there old wooden houses, and a row of one-story hipped-roof houses, forming the lower part of Charles street, which were built by the French refugees from Nova Scotia in the war of 1756 and was long known by the name of French town. There are but two or three of these houses now remaining. One is on the west side of the street near the corner of Lombard street. It formerly had a large shady garden attached to it, where the boys were accustomed to go on Saturday afternoons to eat cakes and drink mead.

After the paving of Market street the improvements made in it by pulling down old buildings and erecting better were so rapid that I can scarcely recollect the former. There is one at the southeast corner of Calvert street, now a lottery office, and one at the corner opposite, formerly a druggist's; between Light street and the alley below it is a large three story (formerly two story) house, which was occupied by Mr. Wm. Hammond, one of the early citizens. The entrance to it was by a high flight of steps to a spacious hall, with a broad old fashioned staircase. The lower part of the house is now converted into shops. At the corner of Light street are still old houses, the west one and its neighbours the property of Colo. Rogers' descendants. The old family mansion, which stood back from the street, with a lawn before it and a railing, gave way a few years go to the force of improvements, and the range of three story houses, called Colonnade Row, with some others, occupies the place.

At the corner of Charles street on the West side is still the three story brick house belonging to the Hudson family, now occupied as a paper-hanging store. It was one of the best finished houses in the town. From thence to Congress Hall, which extends from the southwest corner of Sharp to the southeast corner of Liberty, I do not recollect any houses.

It always appeared to me a considerable distance without buildings, and from thence westwardly and northwardly, on the rising ground over which Howard, Eutaw and Paca streets run, there was a forest of trees back of which was the race course.

In Howard street, the house at the southwest corner of Saratoga street, formerly occupied by Wm. Taylor and Ebenezer Finlay as a flour store, was the only *brick* house within my recollection.

A little to the west of Green street, near Franklin, was the Lux estate, called Chatsworth, a beautiful residence about half a mile from town. It has since been cut up into lots, and laid out in streets, and can scarcely now be recognized; yet in 1790, the late William Cooke was in treaty with George Lux for the purchase of it at £5 or $13.33 per acre. A part of the old house is still visible near the Reister's Town Road, and some of the old locust trees which formed the grand alley in the garden, yet remain in the rear of Mr. Jeremiah Hoffman's house in Franklin street.

To the north or northwest of this was the old Almshouse, only lately pulled down. Back of it I recollect seeing a review of the French Army, when on its way to York.

The first St. Paul's church which stood on the Hill west of Jones' falls, was of wood, and when a brick one to replace it was built, it was on part of the church yard back of the houses in Lexington street opposite to Mr. Lorman's, and had its entrance from Lexington street, and the old church turned into a school house, where I received part of my early education. It was afterwards pulled down to make way for the present structure, which when completed caused the removal of the second church.

The heights back of St. Paul's and the Roman Chapels on which the Cathedral stands, was covered with fine trees, forming part of the Park of the Belvidere estate. On the summit of this hill in front of the trees the citizens were accustomed to repair and show themselves whenever an alarm of British

barges in the river was given, with a view to intimidate by numbers and apparent preparation for defence. I have witnessed such parades more than once.

The Park was the favorite resort of the young people, and the scene of several duels. Mr. David Sterett [1] was shot there by Hatfield, about where Mr. Owings Hoffman's house stands at the corner of Charles and Madison streets.

The east side of the Falls, called old town till very lately, was first built. The widow of Mr. John Moale told my father than she recollected when all the west side was in Cornfields, and that there was but one brick house there.

In North street, not far from where stood old Christ church, is still to be seen one of the oldest houses in the city. It stands back a little from the street, and extends to the Falls.

In Baltimore street extended, nearly opposite the second Presbyterian church was the first Theatre built in Baltimore and of brick. Some of the ruins were visible within a few years. The first play I ever saw was there, being carried by my father when about six years old. Wall's Company performed. This was succeeded by the one between the town and Point before mentioned, and that by a wooden one which preceded the present Holliday street theatre.

There are no doubt many other remains of our ancient town to shew the changes and improvements which have made it what it now is; sufficient, however, has been mentioned to give some idea of them, and to induce the present generation, and especially the members of our Society, to note down all those which occur within their own recollection from time to time. By so doing a mass of information will in the course of a few years be accumulated to aid materially in the history of our thriving city, and facilitate future enquiries.

[1] See this *Magazine*, vol. 6, p. 79, for account of this duel.

MARYLAND'S SHARE IN THE LAST INTERCOLONIAL WAR.

ARTHUR MEIER SCHLESINGER,
(*Sometime Columbia University Fellow*).

(Continued from p. 149).

III. Governor Sharpe and the Braddock Campaign.

Dinwiddie's two commissaries had been busily engaged since their appointment in December, 1754, in canvassing the country for provisions. The oft-repeated reports of the sending to America of two British regiments assumed a more definite aspect by the end of December, and the commissaries were given specific instructions to gather at Wills Creek supplies for the expected reinforcements. On December 28, Dinwiddie sent the men £2000 on which to commence operations and transmitted to them more specie from time to time with orders to lay in what they estimated to be a sufficient food-supply for 3000 men for four months. The troops at Wills Creek were directed to be given a daily ration of one pound of flour and one pound of beef or pork per man, such provisions to be issued weekly to the sergeant of each company. When the commissioners asked for more definite orders, Dinwiddie bade them to gather as large a quantity of salt as they could procure, one thousand bushels at the very least; and then directed them to buy live stock in proportion to the amount of salt, so that the government would not have to bear the expense of stall-feeding any cattle through the winter. The beeves already at camp were ordered to be killed and salted, and casks for packing purposes were ordered to be purchased. At another time, the commissaries were instructed to send messengers to Conegocheague and Pennsylvania to encourage people to bring flour, which was to

be delivered at Wills Creek at the market rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* per hundredweight. At least 600,000 pounds were to be collected to be in store for the British troops on their arrival. In obedience to these directions, given from time to time through the months of December and January, the commissaries worked indefatigably and intelligently; but Pennsylvania was finally called upon to furnish the greater part of the flour and North Carolina helped out with 400 pounds of pork.[1]

The question of transportation facilities was one that caused a frequent interchange of views between Dinwiddie and Sharpe. The Wills Creek post, although well located as a base of western operations, was eighty miles distant from the settled portion of Maryland, one hundred and seventy-nine miles from Baltimore, and eighty-seven miles from Winchester, Va.[2] It was situated in the very heart of the wilderness, surrounded by rugged mountains and virgin forests, and accessible only by one or two crude lanes through the woods. The frequent creeks and streams that intersected the frontier country complicated the difficulties of hauling considerably.

The carriage of provisions to this point constituted a problem of much moment. As both governors realized that the cutting of thoroughfares into the back-country usually meant the diverting of trade into the one province or the other, the question of the best location of a route often became one that was not always decided strictly upon its merits. On December 10, 1754, Governor Sharpe had written to Dinwiddie objecting to the old route from Alexandria (Belhaven) to Wills Creek, which lay on the Virginia side of the Potomac, because of the frequency of the intersecting streams, and suggested that it would be "the best & easiest way to land everything that shall be sent up Patowmack for the Troops at Rock Creek [in Maryland] whence our wagons will carry them to Conego-

[1] *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 439-40, 441, 442, 448-52, 454, 478, 502, 503, 522, 523; and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, 155, for this paragraph.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 164-65. Thomas Jefferys' *Atlas* (London, 1775), gives the roads and distances.

cheek [Conegocheague] where Battoes may be made to carry every thing thence by water." [1] A week later, Dinwiddie answered, suggesting that Sharpe test the route but doubting the success of it because of spring freshets and summer droughts. Dinwiddie hastened to have a new road cut from Winchester to Wills Creek which would shorten the distance by thirty miles; and to improve the route he ordered flat-bottomed boats, large enough for wagons, to be built on all the intersecting runs.[2] Sharpe acquiesced in the new way, telling Dinwiddie however that "you will find the Carriage thro Winchester much more expensive than on the North shore of Patowmack, especially if you take into the Account the Charge of building such a number of Boats & of opening such a Road as you Propose." [3] Under Dinwiddie's orders, the road was completed and it remained the principal route of transporting provisions to Wills Creek throughout the war.

While at Wills Creek and later at Annapolis, Sharpe, with Dinwiddie's advice, had purchased a number of horses and wagons for carrying supplies. Under the old system, provisions trebled in cost by the time they reached Wills Creek. On December 26, Sharpe formed a plan for greatly diminishing the expense of hauling. The meats were to be dried and salted at a distance from the Creek, packed in one-hundred-pound casks, and carried to the camp strapped on horses, two casks to the animal. As the scheme obviated the difficulty of procuring wagons and did away with the wear and tear of such vehicles, the system was adopted by the Virginia commissariat. On January 11, Dinwiddie contracted for one hundred horses which the next month carried two hundredweight of flour each to the camp.[4]

While the system of provisioning was being worked out on

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 140.
[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 145.
[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 150.
[4] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 147, 149; and *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 453-54, 489, for this paragraph.

the frontier, Governor Sharpe's time was being taken up in the East by arrangements for the coming troops. Sir Thomas Robinson's circular letter, received in January, 1755, had informed him that two regiments of foot of five hundred each had sailed for America under the command respectively of Sir Peter Halkett and Colonel Thomas Dunbar, and these were to be increased to seven hundred men each on their arrival in Virginia. Sharpe was instructed to have three thousand men, if possible, ready to enlist in the two regiments and in two others which were to be recruited chiefly in the North.[1] Sharpe was further instructed that each colony would be expected to provide victuals for that part of the troops landing within its bounds, and to use the utmost diligence in securing obedience to all orders issued by the British commander-in-chief for quartering troops, impressing vehicles and the like. As for expenditures of a more general nature, Maryland was directed to contribute to a common fund, to be established for that purpose by the colonies.[2]

Sharpe at once gave the necessary directions for procuring a quantity of fresh provisions and for raising a number of men to complete the British regiments.[3] "As to levying any number of Men," Sharpe wrote on January 12, 1755, to Lord Baltimore, "I conceive we shall not find it difficult, especially as the Assembly of this Province & Virginia have passed a Sort of Press Act; but the difficulty will be to get money from the Assemblies to support them after they are raised; indeed this I look upon as impracticable or not to be expected, without the Legislature of Great Britain shall pass a Law to be binding on all these several Colonies & oblige them to raise such a Fund as may be tho't expedient for the Support of their own Troops." [4]

If the single instance quoted by Scharf from the *Maryland*

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 107.
[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 108, 160.
[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 167.
[4] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 161.

Gazette of February 6, 1755 is a typical one, Sharpe's expectations of a ready enlistment were borne out by the facts. The *Gazette* of that date says: "We are assured that at Chestertown, in Kent county, several men enlisted immediately on the arrival of the officer in that town before the drum was beat, and that officer, who wanted but 30 men, got his complement and marched with them." [1] The cost of enlisting fifty-eight men, mostly from the east shore, and of conveying them to the place of rendezvous at Frederick averaged £3, 6*s.* a head, a rate which Sharpe considered an extremely reasonable one.[2]

Early in January, 1755, Governor Sharpe ordered all the Virginia and Maryland recruits, six hundred in all, to repair to Wills Creek; and on January 13, he himself departed for that post, in order to discipline the forces there, and to make preparations for the arrival of the British troops in case it should be decided to march them thither for an early campaign. Sharpe had been at Wills Creek a week when (on January 26) he was joined by Sir John St. Clair, the Deputy Quartermaster General who had lately arrived in America in advance of the regular troops. He and Sharpe, who soon became firm friends, considered the situation carefully and came to the conclusion that the season was so far advanced that it would be impracticable for the troops to winter at Wills Creek and that therefore the work of erecting barracks might be temporarily suspended as the warmer weather would admit of an encampment. After tarrying a day, Sir John started on a journey down the Potomac with Governor Sharpe to determine of what value that river would be for transporting artillery and stores to Wills Creek. They descended the river for five days, ending their journey at Alexandria after having covered a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The two men purchased all the provisions and forage that they were able to find on both banks of the Potomac during

[1] Scharf, J. T., *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 450.
[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 192.

the descent. The many falls and shoals of the river were found to render the transportation of supplies by water impracticable.[1]

Remaining a day at Alexandria, they proceeded to Dumfries and Fredericksburg in Virginia, providing and engaging quarters for the expected troops at both places. Then they proceeded to Williamsburg, hoping to find that Braddock had arrived by that time. But in this expectation they were disappointed, and Sharpe was obliged to depart for Annapolis in order to meet the Maryland Assembly which he had called for February 20. On his way thither Sharpe took occasion to review the Virginia recruits and to discharge those men whom he considered unfit for service.[2]

On February 20, 1755, the meeting of the Assembly began, and six days later the Lower House voted to raise £10,000 for the service by the same plan that had been proposed in the bill of the previous session. The Upper House refused to accept the bill and the session closed on March 26, without any appropriations for military purposes, two messages of the governor failing to cause the Lower House to change its attitude.[3] However, the House took occasion to address the governor as follows: "The appropriation of the ordinary license fines . . . we are so firmly of opinion is the undoubted right of the country that nothing will ever induce us to give it up or do anything that may weaken that right."[4]

While Sharpe was busy with the Assembly at Annapolis, Major-General Edward Braddock, the new commander-in-chief, arrived in America, reaching Williamsburg on February 25,

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 165, 168, 174, 186, 202 and 157, for this paragraph. The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1755, said that the men "viewed the Great Falls at Potowmack and were in hopes of blowing them up, so as to make the river navigable there for flat-bottomed vessels, which, if effected, will be of the greatest service in transporting necessaries for our forces." Quoted by Hildeburn, C. R., "Sir John St. Clair," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 3.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 186, 202.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 165, 172, 180, 189.

[4] Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 324.

1755. On March 28, the two regiments, one thousand men in all, landed at Alexandria and the whole force went into camp there, although Sharpe offered to quarter five of the companies at six places in Maryland and although quarters had already been engaged at Dumfries and Fredericksburg in Virginia. Braddock, however, wished to avoid the confusion of disembarkment at different places and thought "it would be impossible to cloath, arm, and discipline the Levies when so much dispersed." [1]

Governor Dinwiddie was able to lay before General Braddock contracts for 1100 head of cattle, 800 of which were to be delivered in June and July, and 300 in August; and he reported that he had written to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, for a large quantity of salt fish, that a great deal of flour was already at Wills Creek with more to be delivered from Pennsylvania in April, and that he had ordered a great quantity of bacon to be made at the camp. The transports had brought 1000 barrels of beef to America, and upon the basis of these figures it was estimated that arrangements had been effected for sufficient provisions for 4000 men for six months.[2]

The regiments remained encamped at Alexandria until enough draughts from Virginia and Maryland had completed their numbers to seven hundred each. All the men raised in Maryland, amounting to one hundred and twenty persons, were drafted into the regiments, except a company of sixty which Sharpe decided to keep up under the command of Captain Dagworthy "for the honor of his Ldp's province." Sharpe advanced £100 towards its maintenance from his own pocket, with the expectation that the Assembly would reimburse him at its coming session,—a vain hope as he was to learn. Dinwiddie likewise placed nine companies of foot at Braddock's disposal.[3]

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 171, 186, 194; and Sargeant, *Orme's Journal*, p. 286, for this paragraph.

[2] Sargeant, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 287-88. See also *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, 525.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 189, 194, 245, and 190 for this paragraph.

On March 28, two days after proroguing the Assembly Sharpe arrived at Alexandria and paid his respects to the general. On April 3, General Braddock, Admiral Keppel [1] and Governor Dinwiddie went to Annapolis with the expectation of meeting Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, Governor Delancey, of New York, and Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania at that place. But these gentlemen failed to make their appearance and Braddock returned to Alexandria on the seventh, having arranged for a later conference at that town. Before leaving, however, Braddock had learned that no wagons had been provided in Maryland for the transportation of supplies; and on application to Governor Sharpe he was assured that one hundred would be engaged to carry stores from Rock Creek as quickly as they were landed.[2]

On April 11 and 12, Governors Shirley, Delancey, and Morris, and Colonel William Johnson joined Governor Sharpe at Annapolis and on the latter day proceeded to Alexandria for the council of war. At the conference on April 14, Braddock reiterated to the governors His Majesty's desire for a common colonial fund and outlined his plan of a three-fold campaign to be conducted simultaneously against Fort Du Quesne, Fort Niagara and Crown Point. The governors responded that they had severally applied to their assemblies in vain for the establishment of a common fund, and gave their unanimous opinion that such a fund could never be inaugurated without the aid of Parliament. The councillors approved of the general's plan of operations and agreed that the governments of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania should bear the expense of additional fortifications at Fort Du Quesne after its capture and maintaining a garrison there and also of building any necessary boats for Lake Erie.[3]

[1] Augustus Keppel, first Viscount, 1725-1786.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 189, 194; and Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 297, for this paragraph.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 203; and *Colonial Records*, Vol. VI, pp. 365-68, for this paragraph.

The conference over, the governors dispersed to their respective provinces. Sharpe, who had been disappointed in the expectation of a command from Braddock, now saw an opportunity for military preferment in the contemplated garrisoning of Fort Du Quesne on its capitulation. On April 19, he wrote to John Sharpe asking him to use his influence in securing for him the command of the troops to be stationed there, and intimated that Dinwiddie and Morris would view the appointment with complaisance. But the Maryland executive was again destined to be disappointed.[1]

While at Alexandria, Braddock received instructions from England to have the regiments increased to one thousand men each, and for this purpose, recruiting officers were sent into all parts of Maryland as well as of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Finding that the enlistment was not progressing rapidly enough, the general gave orders for recruiting servants, a course which Governor Sharpe in vain besought him not to pursue, "representing the Mischief & Detriment that the Inhabitants must suffer from such a measure." The servants, including the convicts, immediately flocked to join the army, and their masters made innumerable applications to Sharpe for relief, which however he was powerless to grant. Governor Sharpe found himself in a difficult position, for, as he wrote to his brother John in May, "Many of the People's Cases really called for Pity & Redress, as the Planters Fortunes here consist in the number of their Servants (who are purchased at high Rates) much as the Estate of an English Farmer does in the Multitude of Cattle." Braddock on his part was immovable, however, believing his present forces inadequate for the undertaking he contemplated.[2]

On April 9, General Braddock gave orders for the first of the troops to leave Alexandria and begin the march for Wills Creek.[3] The water at Alexandria had been found to be un-

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 204.
[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 194, 204 and 211, for this paragraph.
[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 194, 203.

wholesome, and the greatest care and severest punishment had not prevented the immoderate use of liquor by the troops.[1] Braddock believed that greater expedition could be made by dividing his forces and sending half of them through Virginia and the other half through Maryland. On April 9, Sir Peter Halkett and six companies started their march through Virginia to Winchester with orders to remain there until Dinwiddie's road was completed from that town to Wills Creek, or Fort Cumberland, as the frontier post had lately been named. The four other companies followed with the artillery.[2]

On April 18, Colonel Dunbar began his march with his regiment through Maryland to Frederick. With him were sent the ammunition and the military and hospital stores. Thirty of his men were left with the officer at Rock Creek in order to aid in taking supplies from the boats and loading them on wagons for land transportation to Conegocheague. Dunbar sent one company ahead to Conegocheague to assist in forwarding stores from thence to Fort Cumberland. The march outlined for Colonel Dunbar had been planned by Sir John St. Clair.[3] The route proved an unfortunate one in many particulars. Colonel Washington declared later that: "Those who promoted it had rather that the communication be opened that way than through Virginia; but I believe the eyes of the General are now open, and the imposition detected."[4] The evidence obtainable seems to show that St. Clair acted in good faith though injudiciously.

General Braddock followed Dunbar's regiment to Frederick, and upon his arrival there he discovered the troops in want of provisions and lacking horses and wagons, which were to have been supplied by some Pennsylvania farmers according to arrangements completed by St. Clair. Braddock was obliged to send into the surrounding counties in order to buy cattle

[1] Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 297-98.
[2] Lowdermilk, *Braddock's Orderly Book*, App., p. xxiii.
[3] Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 299.
[4] Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 151-52. Letter to W. Fairfax.

for the subsistence of the troops. Governor Sharpe was in attendance on the general, but, wrote Captain Orme in his *Journal,* "so little is the Authority of a Governor in that Province that he afforded the General no Assistance." [1]

Braddock was obliged to give orders to impress horses and wagons in the surrounding country and the departure of the regiment from Frederick was delayed until April 29.[2] "As the Inhabitants did not show more forwardness here than in Virginia to serve the Troops with their Waggons & Horses," wrote Sharpe in May to John Sharpe, "they were obliged to impress & take all they could find, which the people, not duly considering the necessity of such a proceeding, complain against, especially as they cannot get payment for their Service & Attendance by reason our Assembly would not give or appropriate a small Sum of Money to that & similar uses, tho it was so particularly enjoined them by Sr Thos Robinson's last Letter."[3] Braddock's troops on their march impressed horses and carriages and enlisted servants from the inhabitants of Frederick, Prince George and Baltimore counties.

To insure a sufficient supply of horses and wagons for transportation across the mountains, Braddock took advantage of Benjamin Franklin's presence at Frederick to desire him to contract in Pennsylvania for 150 wagons and 2100 horses for delivery at Fort Cumberland by May 20. Franklin undertook the profitless mission the more readily, because it seemed likely that, since the Pennsylvania Assembly had been exhibiting a stubborn spirit, impressment operations should likewise be conducted in the nearby Pennsylvania counties. "It was proposed," declared Franklin in a printed handbill to the inhabitants of Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties, "to send an armed Force immediately into these Counties, to seize as many of the best Carriages and Horses as should be wanted,

[1] Sargent, *Orme's Journal,* pp. 288, 307; and Lowdermilk, W. H., *Cumberland,* pp. 111-12, for this paragraph.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence,* Vol. I, pp. 205, 218.

[3] Sharpe's *Correspondence,* Vol. I, p. 211.

and compel as many Persons into the Service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them." These hints are not to be judged merely evidences of Franklin's shrewdness, but, considering Braddock's angered state, had evidently a broad basis in fact. In two weeks, 150 wagons and 259 carrying horses were on their march to Fort Cumberland.[1]

The most unfortunate feature of the Maryland route now presented itself. No road was found to extend through Maryland to Fort Cumberland. Sir John St. Clair had been corresponding with Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, since February in regard to a western road and had planned the route on the assumption that Morris had taken steps to have the road built. But Morris had been unwilling to act without the backing of his Assembly, and Sir John had proceeded without informing himself as to the progress of the work and with only a vague idea of the western topography.[2] When St. Clair learned of the predicament of the troops, he flew into a rage, " stormed like a Lyon Rampant," and declared he " would with his Sword drawn pass thro' the Province and treat the Inhabitants as a Parcel of Traitors." His ill-timed anger, which he later regretted, did not better the situation, however, and elicited, so young Shirley said, " a Set down " from the general.[3] Dunbar was forced to march to Conegocheague, where on May 1 he crossed the Potomac and proceeded by a circuitous route of ninety-four miles through Virginia to Fort Cumberland, arriving there on May 10. Because of the difficulty of procuring teams, the artillery and stores did not arrive at the fort until ten days later.[4]

[1] For this paragraph, Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, p. 308; *Pa. Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 294-96; *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, 376; Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 162, f. n.; Smyth, A. H., *Benjamin Franklin*, Vol. I, pp. 393-98, 404.

[2] *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 300-01, 301-02, 302-03, 318-19, 320-21, 368-69, 373-74, 376, 380-81.

[3] *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 368-69; *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 292, 293-94, 400, 317, for the preceding.

[4] Lowdermilk, *Braddock's Orderly Book*, p. xxix; Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 308, 312; and Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, 153, for the preceding.

On May 1, General Braddock, Lieutenant Orme, Governor Morris, Mr. W. Shirley, Jr., and Colonel Washington left Frederick for Fort Cumberland and arrived there on the tenth with the troops. Sharpe accompanied them to the borders of Maryland. Colonel Washington had returned to the service on invitation from Braddock to become a member of his personal staff, and he was to take an active and important part in the approaching campaign.[1]

The general found at Fort Cumberland none of the fresh victuals that had been promised the troops and he discovered further that the food supply there was less than he had been led to expect by Dinwiddie's representations. In particular, a contract made by the Virginia commissaries for 500 beeves had been cancelled at the last minute because the Virginia Assembly disapproved of its terms. Colonel Cresap and his son Michael had proven negligent in forwarding from Conegocheague certain provisions left in their charge, especially 14,000 bushels of wheat which the Pennsylvania Assembly had ordered to be purchased. In the emergency, Braddock scoured the frontier for provisions, sending thirty wagons post haste to Winchester for provisions and 300 horses to Conegocheague, ninety miles distant, for the flour stored there. Later he secured through Governor Morris a magazine of provisions at Shippensburg which by the beginning of July contained sufficient stores for 3000 men for three months. This depot was established chiefly to make possible further operations after the expected reduction of Fort Du Quesne.[2]

On May 22, Braddock wrote to Governor Sharpe that artillery, ammunition and provisions must be immediately sent to him in accordance with the agreement at Alexandria that Fort Du Quesne upon its capture should be maintained by the

[1] Sharpe's *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 207; Ford, *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 141 ff., for this paragraph.

[2] For this paragraph, Sargent, *Orme's Journal*, pp. 311-5; Ford, W. C., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 161; *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, p. 40; Hulbert, A., *Braddock's Road*, pp. 67-75; *Col. Recs.*, pp. 303, 379, 400, 396, 406-8, 415, 461-62, in Vol. VI.

three governments of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Braddock demanded that the supplies should be sent at once under escort of the Maryland militia. Duplicates of the letter were at the same time transmitted to Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania.[1] Braddock's attitude was one instance of many in which he showed his inability to comprehend colonial political matters. "For want of such a Militia Law as is in force in the Northern Provinces," lamented the Maryland executive, "we can scarcely oblige the people to act in defence of themselves & properties when immediately attacked. How then will they obey our Orders to leave their Business and Families to march out of the Province when they have not the least prospect or Expectation of receiving a Reward for their Trouble." [2]

Governor Sharpe assured the general, as did Governor Morris, that he would attempt to secure the desired supplies at the coming session of the Assembly. The Virginia Assembly, then in session, voted £6000 for Braddock's purposes. An attempt which Sharpe made to secure supplies by public subscription met with so many obstacles that it had to be dropt. The members of the Lower House of the Assembly in the various counties were conspicuous in the opposition, declaring "that if the Governor should raise Money by such Methods, they [the people] must not hope to have any more Assemblies convened but that the people must expect & obey Orders of Council & Ordinances, instead of Laws made by their Representatives & with their own Consent." [3]

Braddock's troops at Fort Cumberland amounted to 2080 men, composed as follows: in the regiments, 1330; the Independent Companies, 260; the Virginia Companies, 350; the Maryland Company, 60; and the North Carolina Company, 80. On May 28, a detachment of 600 men marched from the

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 221-22; *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 399-400, 420-21, for the preceding.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 222.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 215, 251, for this paragraph.

fort in order to open a road and throw a bridge over Georges Creek, a stream flowing into the Potomac about twelve miles beyond Fort Cumberland. On June 10, while the governor of Pennsylvania was appointing a day of fasting and prayer for his people, Braddock and the main body of the troops started on their route,—a long, straggling line, contending with every kind of difficulty on the way. The mountain roads were almost impassable for the wagons and artillery, and in the first twelve days the troops were only able to proceed forty miles. The wilderness now swallowed up the hosts and only at occasional intervals news filtered back to the East of the progress of the ill-fated army.[1]

A garrison of fifty-two men was left at Fort Cumberland under the command of Colonel James Innes, a North Carolinian who had been a captain at Carthagena in 1740 and had later sold his commission. Thirty of his men were sick, and fifty invalids from the European regiments were also placed under his care. The French allies had been making threats that they would ravage the frontier as soon as Braddock's troops were under way, and Innes made constant and insistent appeals to Maryland and Virginia for re-inforcements. Governor Sharpe pleaded his inability to take any steps and joined Innes in his applications to Dinwiddie.[2]

Believing however that the Indian menaces were something more than the "bravado" which Braddock had characterized them, Sharpe issued a proclamation cautioning the back inhabitants of Maryland to be prepared to defend themselves and each other against hostile incursions, and he sent peremptory orders to the officers of the militia to muster and discipline the men under their command. But no one knew better than the governor how ineffective his action was without an adequate militia law, "without which," Sharpe complained, "I fear

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 208, 215, 222, 235; and *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, pp. 422-3, for this paragraph.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 230, 245, 248; and Ford, W., *Washington*, Vol. I, p. 163.

very little Dependence is to be had on our Men in Cases of Emergency & Danger." [1]

The Militia Act was to become the bane of Sharpe's existence before the war ended. It was based on a law passed in 1715, continued in 1719, made perpetual in 1722, amended in 1733, and supplemented in 1744.[2] The various emendations and confirmations failed to make the law an adequate one, and some of the members of the Lower House even claimed that the Militia Act was no longer in force.[3] This was scarcely a serious claim; but the loose provisions of the law permitted all sorts of evasions and failed utterly to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. Of the 26,000 men able to bear arms in the province, various exemptions and practices excused almost 10,000; and of the 16,500 persons who nominally comprised the militia, one-third of the men possessed no arms whatsoever and most of the remainder were poorly equipped. They were likewise undisciplined; and because of insufficient penalties for disobedience, the governor's power of summoning them for service usually amounted to little.[4] The act authorized the governor to call out the militia whenever it appeared to him necessary " for the Suppression of any Foreign Invasion, or Domestic Insurrection or Rebellion, or any War with the Indians," and if, as in the case under consideration, an exacting Assembly maintained that none of these exigencies existed, the governor became divested of much of his power, for the " necessary Charges of such War, and Soldiers Pay " were left to be defrayed by the Assembly.[5] The question arose later in the war whether the governor possessed the power to compel the militia to march outside the province. Nothing in the law

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence,* Vol. I, pp. 210, 218, 219, 224; and *Colon. Recs.,* Vol. VI, p. 421, for this paragraph; also *Maryland Archives,* XXXI, pp. 67-8.

[2] Bacon, Thos., *Laws of Md.,* 1715, Ch. XLIII; 1719, Ch. I; 1722, Ch. XV; 1733, Ch. VII; 1744, Ch. I.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence,* Vol. II, p. 249.

[4] Sharpe, *Correspondence,* Vol. I, p. 353. Letter to Lords of Trade, February 8, 1756.

[5] Bacon, Thos., *Laws of Md.,* 1715, Ch. XLIII, Art. X.

forbade it, but, as Sharpe pointed out, should such a course be pursued, the Assembly would probably not allow the troops pay or provisions.

The Maryland Assembly met on June 23, 1755, thirteen days after Braddock marched from Fort Cumberland, and on the first day of the session the Indian depredations began. On that day three of the distant inhabitants of Frederick county were killed and eight carried off prisoners. Other murders followed all along the frontier into Virginia and Pennsylvania; and by June 29, the Indians had penetrated into Maryland as far as Conegocheague. By July 8, twenty-six people of the Maryland back country had been killed or carried off.[1]

Meanwhile the Maryland Assembly had been meeting since June 23. Governor Sharpe in his opening address spoke of the plan agreed on at Alexandria for maintaining Fort Du Quesne when it should be taken, and asked the Assembly to make suitable provision for the project. Sharpe also requested that the legislature should take upon it the support of Captain Dagworthy's Maryland Company, then in service, which the governor had raised and financed upon his own initiative. He also called the attention of the delegates to the losses suffered by inhabitants from the impressment of their servants and of their horses and wagons, and asked the Assembly to provide compensation. The Lower House responded by bringing in a bill for £5000 for the support of the French fort, if taken. But the measure contained the old provision for appropriating ordinary licenses and those of peddlers; and the Upper House felt obliged to prevent it from becoming a law. Although the session lasted until July 8, the Lower House would grant money on no other conditions,—neither for Braddock's plan, nor for reimbursing Governor Sharpe, nor for compensating the sufferers from the British impressment.[2]

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence,* Vol. I, pp. 232, 238, 239, 243, for this paragraph.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence,* Vol. I, pp. 218, 232, 233, 240, and 245, for this paragraph.

When the news of the Indian massacres began to reach Annapolis, Sharpe appealed to the Assembly to provide adequate protection against such outrages.[1] The House immediately presented an address, resolving that £2000 should be granted for maintaining eighty men for four months as rangers on the frontier, and they furthermore expressed their intention of defraying "the reasonable Expence of conveying Intelligence from Wills Creek to Annapolis & back thither for four months."[2] As was the case with the earlier bill, the measure contained objectionable features which made it unacceptable to the Upper House: a discriminatory convict duty was provided for and one clause directed that no freeholder or householder should be impressed. In rejecting the bill, the Upper House declared: "it is framed in such a manner that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to be carried into execution so as to answer the purpose proposed for it."[3] Sharpe wrote to Secretary Calvert on July 2 that "the Lower House still persevere in their Obstinacy, & I believe will never recede from what they have been contending for, tho Half the Province should be depopulated. . . . Twill be absolutely to no purpose ever to meet them again."[4] A part of the session was spent in conjuring up the ancient spectre of an uprising of Maryland Catholics in favor of the enemy; and the political situation was somewhat complicated by the disinclination of the governor and his Council in this, as well as in later sessions, to pursue a course of persecution against such a worthy element of the population.[5]

Having prorogued the Assembly on July 8, Sharpe wrote to General Braddock that he could make no more remittances for the support of the Maryland Company, and asked that the men should be divided among the regiments. The western

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 232.
[2] *Colon. Recs.*, Vol. VI, p. 457.
[3] Mereness, N. D., *Maryland*, p. 325.
[4] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 238.
[5] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 316.

inhabitants were beginning to threaten to leave their plantations; and having failed to succor them through the Assembly, Sharpe sought other means of aiding them. Feeling that the parsimony of the Assembly justified the measure, Sharpe appealed to the public-spirited persons of the province for subscriptions, to be used in raising a troop of two or three hundred men and in putting the frontier in a posture of defense. Subscriptions began pouring in liberally.[1]

On July 11, 1755, news of Braddock's defeat two days before reached Colonel Innes and his handful of men at Fort Cumberland; and Innes sent a despairing message eastward: "As please God I intend to make a stand here, its highly necessary to raise the Militia everywhere to defend the Frontiers."[2] On the fifteenth, news of the disaster reached Annapolis and threw the people "into the greatest consternation."[3] At Baltimore, the panic-stricken inhabitants placed their wives and children on board of boats in the harbor and prepared to fly by water, if necessary, to escape the enemy.[4] The defenceless western settlers, seeing no safety for themselves on the frontier, began their flight eastward toward the more populous districts.

At the first news, Governor Sharpe called the Council together for advice, wrote letters to have the slaves and convicts watched for any signs of disorder, and directed the militia to be prepared to quell insurrection, in case any should be occasioned by the decisive British defeat. Within the next few days, the subscription fund reached the sum of £2000; and Sharpe started on his way to Fort Cumberland "with a number of Gentn & Voluntiers who had entered an Association to bear Arms & protect our Frontiers."[5]

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 245, 249, 251, for this paragraph.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 246.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 251.

[4] T. W. Griffith makes this statement in *Annals of Baltimore* (1824), p. 24, on the authority of "the respectable relict of Mr. Moale, who was a daughter of the late Captain North and the oldest native of the place now living."

[5] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 251, 259, for this paragraph; also *Md. Archives*, XXXI, 68.

At Frederick he stopped and expended a portion of the money for fresh provisions,—beeves and wine,—thinking that the discomfited troops would be in great need of victuals on their arrival at the fort. With these supplies, he proceeded westward to Conegocheague, thirty miles beyond Frederick, where he learned that the camp was well provisioned and that Colonel Dunbar, the ranking officer, was preparing to leave the fort and retire to Philadelphia with the British troops and the Independents. News of Dunbar's singular decision had already spread like wild-fire over the frontier; and, fearing a renewal of the terrible ravages upon the withdrawal of the army, many of the distant inhabitants decided "to fly naked & leave their habitations than remain an Easy Prey to an Enraged and cruel Enemy." Meeting these fleeing parties, Sharpe was in most instances able to persuade them to return to their homes by assuring them that he personally would see that the security of the frontier would be amply provided for.[1]

Sharpe took immediate steps to effect this end; and at the expense of the subscription fund he ordered four small forts to be erected, one on Tonalloway Creek and three under the North Mountain. In each of these, he directed that a small garrison should be placed with orders to patrol from one fort to the other and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarms, to receive neighboring families into their protection.[2]

When Sharpe reached Fort Cumberland, Colonel Dunbar had already made up his mind to retreat to Philadelphia; but after the governor's arrival, Dunbar received a letter from Dinwiddie, offering to re-inforce him with four hundred men and urging him in very strong terms to march on the enemy, recover the cannon and stores, and attempt again the reduction of Fort Du Quesne. The next day, the colonel called a council of war, consisting of Colonel Gage, Sir John St. Clair and Governor Sharpe, and he submitted the letter for their con-

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 256, 261, 262, 265, for this paragraph.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 262, 273, for this paragraph.

sideration.[1] The question he asked the councillors was: whether or not he should turn and lead the army once more on Du Quesne. "Colonel Dunbar," so Sharpe testified to his brother John in a letter some time after (April 2, 1756), "never consulted any of us on the propriety of marching the Regiments to Philadelphia immediately after the Action & leaving the Frontiers . . . exposed. Had he asked my Opinion thereon, He would not, I assure you, have obtained my Consent, for I thought then, as I do now, that there was a wide Difference between marching such an Army as his was to attack Fort Du Quesne without Artillery or other Stores & remaining on the Defensive at Fort Cumberland or any other advanced post between that & the Ohio. The last in my Opinion would have been proper & a very prudent Step, but the first the Height of Quixiotism." [2]

The councillors were unanimous in agreeing that an immediate advance on the French was not to be thought of. The soldiers were so dispirited and wasted with fatigue, that Sharpe wrote to Dinwiddie, "I question if Orders to march westward would not incline half of them to desert their Colours." [3] Moreover, it would have been impossible to gather supplies for a new expedition, for the horses and wagons lost in the British rout had not yet been paid for and the countrymen were clamoring for their money. In addition, the arms and ammunition of the army, amounting to £100,000 sterling, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and all the artillery had been abandoned but two (or four) six-pounders. Finally, Braddock's papers and instructions had been lost, and the chance of surprising the enemy had thus been sacrificed. Under these circumstances, the council of war rejected the advice of Dinwiddie's letter.[4]

[1] *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 118-20; and Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 396, for the preceding.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 388.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I. p. 266.

[4] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 266, 274, 338, 263, 269, for this paragraph.

On August 2, Dunbar left Fort Cumberland for Philadelphia, taking with him the regular troops and the New York and South Carolina Independent Companies. He reached Philadelphia on August 29; and later moved north so as to be of aid to Shirley in his projected campaign against Niagara. Dunbar's withdrawal caused much bitterness in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, whose people felt themselves abandoned in a time of dire need. Fearing for their lives and doubting the efficacy of Sharpe's stockade protection, many Maryland settlers in the district extending thirty miles east of Fort Cumberland deserted their homes and fled toward the more populous sections within a month after Dunbar's departure.[1]

The effect on the garrison left at Fort Cumberland had been equally as demoralizing. The Virginia and Maryland troops had been left at the post under the command of Captain Dagworthy, and Sharpe had applied what was left of the subscription money to continuing the Maryland Company in service. But as soon as Dunbar had retired with the British troops, desertions began to occur daily in the provincial ranks, especially among the Virginia troops, for the soldiers declared "they were left by the Regulars as a Prey for the Enemy."[2] Being no longer in conjunction with the regular troops, the provisions of the British Mutiny Bill were no longer operative; and the men could desert practically at will, since none of the officers was vested with powers to hold courts martial. If the Carolina Independent Company had been left at the fort, the matter would have been remedied, and Sharpe felt very bitterly toward Dunbar because of his action.[3]

By October, the original garrison of three hundred men had dwindled to one hundred and thirty-seven, although only a few

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 265, 270-1, 279; and *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 164, 172, 193, 223, for this paragraph.

[2] *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. II, p. 193.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 161, 279, 284, 278, for this paragraph.

of the offenders appear to have been enrolled in the Maryland Company.[1]

Meanwhile, the Indians had descended upon the frontiers and the devastation and slaughter had been especially heavy in the neighboring provinces. Maryland, however, shared in the sufferings. Captain Dagworthy reported to Governor Sharpe that, from October 1 to October 11, many families had been cut off who dwelt near Fort Cumberland, on both sides of the Potomac and to the east of the fort, probably one hundred persons in all.[2] "Parties of the Enemy appear within Sight of Fort Cumberland every Day & frequently in greater Numbers than the Garrison consists of," wrote Sharpe to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1755.[3] So frightened did the people of Annapolis become by the flying rumors of Indian massacres and surprises that they began fortifying the town.[4]

Sharpe ascribed the comparative immunity of Maryland at this time to his stockade system. He had placed twenty men under Lieutenant Stoddert at the Tonalloway fort and smaller bodies at the other stockades, and supported them by means of the subscription. He also ordered a body of thirty men from the militia of each county west of the Bay to range on the frontiers for a month's time; and he records that at least three counties responded promptly.[5] "These Parties," Sharpe wrote, "I believe have been in great measure the Protection of our People who have escaped uninjured [?] while Numbers of People in Pensa have been cut off within Ten Miles of our Forts."[6]

As early as August 11, 1755, Sharpe suggested to the neigh-

[1] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 271, 273, 279, 284, 292.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 290, 307, 309, for the preceding.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 292.

[4] *Maryland Gazette*, November 6, 1755, quoted by Riley, E., *The Ancient City*, Vol. I, p. 160.

[5] For the preceding, Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 274, 279, 287, 297, 314; and *Maryland Gazette*, October 9, 1755, quoted in Scharf, J., *Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 471.

[6] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 336. Letter to Calvert, January 5, 1756.

boring governors that similar systems of defence should be tried in those provinces. The Pennsylvania Assembly refused to grant supplies for this purpose for some time; but by January, 1756, Governor Morris was enabled to begin the construction of a series of forts stretching from the Delaware westwards, to be garrisoned by 800 men. In Virginia, a more elaborate frontier defence was planned; but because of lack of funds, only a few stockades were built, including one at Winchester.[1]

Dunbar's retreat with its aftermath of Indian horrors constituted the final episode in the Braddock campaign. The coming two years were to see a succession of generals appointed to the chief command in America, until in November, 1758, a sick man, Brigadier-General Joseph Forbes, became the instrument of frightening the French from their Ohio fort.

In 1756, Governor Sharpe received from General Shirley the appointment as head of a proposed provincial expedition against Fort Du Quesne;[2] but his period of command lasted only a few months, and as he was "without Men or Money, Provisions, Arms, Ammunition or Credit," his appointment was scarcely worth the paper on which it was written.[3] In the three years following Braddock's disaster, the Maryland Assembly succeeded in appropriating only £40,000 currency for war purposes in seven sessions;[4] and much of its time was occupied in altercations with the various military leaders and with the governor. Sharpe was busy throughout these years in attempting to secure the frontier from hostile incursions; and in 1756, he constructed in western Maryland Fort Frederick, one of the first stone forts ever built in the southern provinces.[5]

[1] For this paragraph, Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 266-67, 336, 340, 341; *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. II, pp. 564-65, 569-70; Ford, W., *Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 417-20, 371-73.

[2] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 350.

[3] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, p. 385. See also, pp. 351, 379, and 381.

[4] Bacon, Thos., *Laws of Maryland*, 1756, Ch. V; 1756, Ch. XIX; 1757, Ch. I.

[5] Sharpe, *Correspondence*, Vol. I, pp. 452, 466-67, 469.

In the Forbes campaign of 1758, Governor Sharpe took a part which even Daniel Dulany grudgingly characterized in 1764 as "very alert & serviceable." [1] At a sacrifice of time and money, Sharpe showed himself of considerable aid in the gathering of provisions; and when the general had started on the western march, Sharpe exhibited an equal zeal in attempting to rally the inhabitants to the public defense.

The French evacuation of Fort Du Quesne ended Maryland's activities and interest in the war. The battleground of the conflict shifted definitely to the north, and the Marylanders settled down to their pre-Revolutionary struggles with the lord proprietor and the Crown.

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[1] *Calvert Papers,* No. 2, p. 229.

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VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 183.)

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the Port of Annapolis the 11th day of February 1724. Being present The Revd Mr Jacob Henderson, Commissary, The Revd Mr John Humphreys, His Excellency Charles Calvert Esqr, Benj. Tasker Esqr, Robert Gordon Esqr, Mr Vachel Denton, Doctr Alexander Fraser, Vestrymen, John Jordan, Ch. Warden. Whereas an Agreement was made between the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish and the Reverend Mr Jacob Henderson, That the fourty per Poll

for this year should be apply'd for the Benefit of the next Incumbent; Provided the said Reverend Mr Henderson would take care to have the Parish supply'd for the year: But forasmuch as the Reverend Mr John Humphreys is willing to reside among us we readily accept his offer and desire that his Excellency the Governour will induct him into this Parish. To which the said Mr Henderson in behalf of himself and the neighbouring Clergy doth agree. Provided the Tobacco that is already due to them for their Service to this day be given to the Reverend Mr John [p. 91] Humphrey towards defraying his Charges in Removing his Family to this City.

The said Mr John Humphreys producing the following Instrument which is order'd to be entred, and is as follows, viz.:

Maryland ss.

By the Honourable Charles Calvert Esqr, Capt. General and Lieut. Governour of the Province of Maryland &c.

To the Gent. of the Vestry of the Parish of St. Anne's in Anne Arundell County—Greeting.

(L S) Cha: Calvert } Whereas the Reverend Mr John Humphreys has been sent by the Right Reverend Father in God Henry, late Lord Bishop of London, to officiate as Minister of the Church of England in these American parts, I do by these presents appoint him the said John Humphreys to be Rector of your Parish, and do require you to receive him as such and to be aiding and assisting to him, to the intent that he may have the full Benefit of the fourty ℔ Poll raised for the Support of the Minister of your Parish, and all other Rights, Dues and Perquisites to his said office belonging. Given at Annapolis under my hand and Seale this Eleventh day of February in the eleventh year of the reign of his Sacred Majesty King George and in the eleventh year of his Lordship's Dominion &c. Annoq. Dom. 1724.

Order'd, That Danl Dulany Esqr have an Ordr for one pound fourteen shillings and five pence Currency being due to him from the Vestry on Ballance of Accounts this day made.

Order'd, That an Order be drawn upon the Sheriff to pay M^r^ Piper 700lb Tobacco allowed him the last Vestry, and that M^r^ Gordon have the Remaind^r^ of their Tobacco being 3617½ at the [p. 92] Rate of twenty shillings an hundred which he in behalf of M^r^ Alexander agrees to pay.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 25 day of May 1725 Present—The Rev^d^ M^r^ John Humphreys Rec^r^ His Exc^y^ Chas. Calvert Esq^r^ Benj. Tasker Esq^r^ Rob^t^ Gordon Esq^r^, D^r^ Alexand^r^ Fraser, M^r^ Vach^l^ Denton, Vestrymen. M^r^ John Smith, M^r^ John Jordan, Church Wardens. M^r^ William Rogers having requested this Vestry to allow his Wife to be buried in the Church the Copy of whose Lett. hereafter follows, his Request is granted, provided there can be room found therein and not disturb those already buried in it.

Copy of M^r^ Will^m^ Rogers his Lett^r^.

Gentl.

It was the earnest Request of my Wife in her last minutes to be buried in the Church, and if possible in the same Grave or near where Gov^r^ Seymore was interr'd. The which will oblige

To the Gent. of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis
May 25^th^ 1725.

Gent
Your very humble Servant
William Rogers

Order'd, That the Church Wardens of this Parish inspect into the four Publick pews to enquire who have, and are willing to [p. 93] pay; and who have not, and will not, that Room may be made for those who are desirous to contribute their Quotas. And if any person great or Small shall refuse to pay, and still will continue notwithstanding to sit in any of them, they are desired to give their Reasons for so doing to the next Vestry or quit their pretensions.

To the Gent. of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis.

Gent.

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed beg your fav^rs^ to allow us if possible a seat or part of a seat for us to sit in at

Divine Service, for want whereof, we have often been oblig'd to be absent from thence. Your Compliance will much oblige

Gent Your very humble Servants

George Thorp
Nath[l] Palmer & his wife
James Syms & his wife.

This present Vestry taking the above into their Consideration come to this Resolution, That if those who have been at first admitted into any of the Publick Seats have a mind to continue and pay their Quotas according to a Late order of Vestry, they may so continue; and if there happen to be any Vacancy the above psons have priviledge to sit therein according to their Request, paying the usual Quota.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 1[st] day of June 1725. Present, The Rev[d] M[r] John Humphreys Rect[r], M[r] Vachel Denton, D[r] Alexand[r] Fraser, Vestrymen, M[r] John Smith, M[r] John Jordan, Church Wardens.

[p. 94] There being not a sufficient number, the Vestry is put off, to next Friday the 5[th] of this Instant.

Order'd, That the Reg[r] put up publick papers for their meeting next Friday.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Friday the 4[th] day of June 1725. Present, The Rev[d] M[r] John Humphreys Rect[r], Rob[t] Gordon Esq[r], M[r] Vachel Denton, D[r] Alexand[r] Fraser, Vestrymen, M[r] John Jordan Church Warden and sev[l] of the Parish Inhabitants & freeholders.

This present Vestry and the parish mett together make choice of M[r] Thomas Jobson and M[r] John Lawson freeholders and inhabitants of the City of Annapolis for Church Wardens this ensuing year in the room of M[r] John Jordan and M[r] John Smith the late Church Wardens, who immediately qualified themselves by taking the several usual Oaths appointed by Law and Signing the oath of Abjuration and Test and of Church Wardens, and took

their places accordingly. And the Vestrymen are continued in the same manner they stood in the year past.

Order'd, That Mr Thomas Jobson take into his keeping the Church plate and Linen consisting of two Silver Flagons, one dish, two Patens, one Chalice and one Holland Table cloth and two napkins, and that Mr John Jordan deliver the same unto him. The vestry deliver'd unto Mr Jobson a Large pine chest with Lock and Key to secure the above Plate and Linen, and there being found in it a large Bible, it is Ordered by this Vestry [p. 95] to be well cover'd on the outside. The four publick pews are appointed by this Vestry for the use and conveniency of the following housekeepers of this Vestry to sit in, reserving to the Gent. of the Assembly their Priviledge of sitting in them on publick Assemblies, they paying the usual Quota.

The first pew for	The second pew for	The third pew for
Mrs Humphreys	Mrs. Elisab. Piper	Mrs. Elizth Cane
Mrs Jobson	Mr Cæsar Ghiseling	Mr Christ. Geist
Mr John Jordan	and his wife Catherine	Mr John Andrews
and his wife Margret	and his daughter	Mr Batterson
Mr John Smith	Hanah	Mr Richd Tootell
and his wife Isable	Mrs. Anne Gough	and his wife
Mr Nathl Palmer	Mr James Simms	Mr George Neilson
and his wife Deborah	and his wife	Mr John Gibson
	Mr George Thorp	

The fourth pew for
The two church wardens
Mrs. Hutton
Mrs. Lawson
Mr Beckingham
Elisab. Bennet.

The undernamed persons who sat in the above pews and paid Mr Vachl Denton Church Warden in the year 1723 as attested by him.

Mr Vachel Denton for himself and wife . . .	£0.. 5..0
Mr Cesar Ghiseling for himself and wife . . .	0.. 5..0
Mrs. Anne Brooks by herself	0.. 2..6

Mr Francis Bowes for himself and wife . . .	£0.. 5..0
Mr Mich[l] Piper for his wife and daughter . .	0.. 5..0
Mr Edward Griffith for himself and wife . . .	0.. 5..0
Mrs. — Docwra for herself	0.. 2..6
	1..10..0

[p. 96] Mr Will[m] Cummings for himself and wife .	£0.. 5..0
Mrs. Elisab. Cane for herself	0.. 2..6
Capt. Robert Gordon for himself	0.. 2..6
Mr Henry Donaldson for himself	0.. 2..6
Doct[r] Alexander Fraser for himself & wife . .	0.. 5..0
	0..17..6
	1..10..0
In all . .	£2.. 7..6

I rec[d] the above when Church Warden and paid for Locks and Keys thereout	£1..16..0
So that I have still in my hands	0..11..6

which am ready to pay when required.

Signed by

Vachel Denton.

The undernamed persons who sat in the above pews and paid Mr John Jordan and Mr John Smith Church Wardens in the year 1724 as attested by them.

Mrs. Susanna Jobson	£0.. 2..6	Mrs. Elisab. Cane .	£0.. 2..6
Mrs. Margret Jordan	0.. 2..6	Mr Will[m] Beckingham	0.. 2..6
Mr Cesar Ghiseling & wife . . .	0.. 5..0	Mrs. — Lawson .	0.. 2..6
Mrs. Anne Gough .	0.. 2..6	Elisab. Bennet . .	0.. 2..6
	£0..12..6		£0..10..0

Test John Jordan and
John Smith,
Church Wardens.

1724, Oct. 20th. Mrs. Sarah Gresham's Acct for work done at the Church allow'd.

To 6½ foot of new Glasing	£0.. 9..9
To 10 panes of new glass and glasing . . .	0.. 3..4
To 6 old panes glasing	0.. 1..0
In all . .	£0..14..1

[p. 97] Errors Excepted

℔ Sarah Gresham.

1724, Decr 21st. The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish. Dr.

To Washing the Surplice and Church Linen . . £0..7..0

Errors Excepted ℔
4th June 1725

Mary Morrow.

1724. The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish. Dr.

July 4th.	To a bottle of french wine and bread . .	£0..5..0
Aug. 2d.	To Ditto and Ditto . .	0..5..0
Sepr. 3d.	To Ditto and Ditto . .	0..5..0
Octr. 4th.	To Do. and Do. . .	0..5..0
6th.	To Lime for Laying the flaggs . . .	0..0..4
Novr. 1st.	To wine and bread	0..5..0
Dec. 6th.	To wine and bread	0..5..0
25.	To Do. and Ditto	0..5..0
Feb. 7.	To Do. and Do.	0..5..0
1725.		
Apl. 4th.	To Do. and Do.	0..5..0
		£2..5..4

Errors excepted this 25th of May 1725

℔ John Jordan.

Order'd, That Mr Alexander be drawn upon to pay Mary Monroe seven shillings for Washing the Surplice and Church Linen, Mr John Jordan £2..5..4 and to Mrs Gresham 14/1 accordingly as their several Accounts above specifie.

Order'd, That the Church Wardens now chosen repair & mend the font, Church yard, Bell and the Seat under the Communion Table.

Order'd, That if it appears by the Vestry Book that there was any Tobacco due to Walter Toby late Sexton or to Mary Monroe [p. 98] present Sexton for tolling the Bell that M^r Alexander be drawn upon to pay her out of the Money in his hands due to the Vestry.

Order'd, That M^r Benson one of the Gent. of the Vestry of this Parish be writ unto to know his mind whether he is willing to continue Vestryman to this Parish or no.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 15^th of November 1725. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, Rector. His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Robert Gordon Esq^r, Alex^r Fraser Esq^r, M^r Vachel Denton, Vestrymen.

Resolv'd that Application be made to the Justices of Ann Arundell County Court now sitting for a tax of ten ℔ poll on the Severall Taxables in this parish, to be applyed towards defraying the necessary Charges of s^d parish. And his Honour the Governour being present promises to Speak to the Justices Concerning the same accordingly.

At a meeting of the Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Monday the 11^th Day of April Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys Rector, Benjamin Tasker, Alex^r Frazer, Vestrymen. By the Generall Voice of the Parishioners Present M^r Thomas Worthington is nominated and Appointed a Vestryman of this Parish in the Room of M^r Edmund Benson.

Mess^rs. Robert Alexander and Mich^l Macnemara are likewise unanimously elected Church Wardens of this Parish in the Room [p. 99] of Mess^rs John Lawson and Thomas Jobson for the ensueing year and order'd that they Qualifie themselves such next meeting of the Vestry. William Beckingham of the City of Annapolis is likewise Appointed Register to this Vestry, And thereupon the said Beckingham Qualifie himself as such by taking

the several Oaths appointed to be taken to the Government and the Oath of Register before Alex^{r} Frazer Esq^{r}, one of the Aldermen of Annapolis.

M^{r} Mich^{l} Macnemara takes the sev^{ll} Oaths to the Government & the Oath of Church Warden before Alex^{r} Frazer Esq^{r}.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Saturday the 7th of May Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Reverend M^{r} John Humphreys Rector, His Honour Charles Calvert Esq^{r}, Robert Gordon Esq^{r}, Vachel Denton Esq^{r}, Alex^{r} Frazer Esq^{r}, Benj. Tasker Esq^{r}, Vestrymen. M^{r} Michael Macnemara Church Warden. M^{r} Robert Alexander being at the last Meeting Elected a Church Warden for the year ensueing, Appears, and Qualifies himself as such by takeing the Severall Oaths to the Government Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration and takeing the Oath of Office as Directed by Act of Assembly.

Ordered that M^{r} Michael Macnemara take upon him the Charge of the Church Plate and Linen Viz. Two Silver Flaggons One Chalice or Cup one Dish Two Salvers One large Holland Table Cloath & three Napkins and that M^{r} Jobson late [p. 100] Church Warden deliver the Same to the said M^{c}Nemara accordingly.

The Vestry Appoint to meet again on the first Tuesday of June next.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 7th day of June Anno Dom. 1726. Present The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Humphreys Rector, His Hon^{r} Charles Calvert Esq^{r}, Benj. Tasker Esq^{r}, Vachel Denton Esq^{r}, Alex^{r} Frazer Esq^{r}, Vestrymen. M^{r} Robert Alexander, Church Warden. John Smith Agrees wth the Vestry to new Shingle the Church in all places where its necessary and to mend the Terret and find all materialls necessary for doing the same (except nails) for four pounds Curr^{t} money.

Order'd that notes be Affixed up in the most Publick Places Giveing Notice that the 10 ℔ poll belonging to the Vestry will be exposed to Sale to the best bider the second Tuesday in July next.

This Vestry being Informed that a Certain Mark Watson of the City of Annap[s] hath for sometime Cohabited with Elizabeth the wife of George Johnson and thereupon send for the said Mark Watson and Eliz. Johnson who accordingly Appear and thereupon Pursuant to the directions of An Act of Assembly of this province this Vestry doth admonish them from Cohabiting together any Longer as they will answer the Contrary at their perill.

Ordered that W[m] Munro be allowed the sum of Six hundred pounds of Tobacco for his Service as Sexton to this Church and [p. 101] that he have an order upon Jn[o] Gresham late Sherr. for the same w[ch] is accordingly Done. The Dispute between Peter Overard and Alexr. Frazer Esqr in relation to the half of a Pew formerly belonging to M[c] Rich[d] Brickles referred to this Vestry. It is the Opinion of the said Vestry that M[r] Alex[r] Fraizer has the right to the half of the said Pew w[ch] belonged to the said Brickles.

1725, July. For Carpenters work Done for the Parish Church of St. Ann's in the City of Annapolis by Order of M[r] Tho[s] Jobson and M[r] John Lawson Church Wardens.

To makeing one pair of ffolding Palisadee Gates and all Materials found excepting Smithwork . .	£ 5..–..–
To makeing a new Step at the Communion Table and makeing new Steps at the Back Door & Vestry Door and a new Bench to the same & a new shutter & makeing shelves in the Vestry Room & Makeing a Door to the Belfrey & mending the Bell wheel & other Jobbs &c.	2..–..–
1726, March.	
To Repairing the Church Pales in several Places .	2..–..–
To makeing one pair of folding Doors & Door Case & all materials found excepting Smiths and Bricklayers worke	5..–..–
	£14..0..0

Errors Excepted ℔

W[m] Dainty.

Which being Read and heard the said William Dainty is allowed the sum of twelve Pounds in full of the aforegoing account and ordered that Mr Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is Accordingly drawn on the said Alexander for the same.

[p. 102] For Smiths Work Done for the Church by Order of Mr Thomas Jobson Church Warden.

1725, June.

For 2 ℔ of large Cross Garnetts for the Gates . .	0..16..0
For a large Bolt 2 foot long & 3 Staples . . .	0.. 6..0
For 2 Padlocks & Keys & Hasp & 2 Staples . .	0.. 6..0
For mending the Clapper of the Bell & 4 forelock Keys	0.. 8..0
1726, Mar:	
For 2 ℔ of large H hinges at 8s ℔ pair . . .	0..16..0
For 2 large Spring Bolts & Staples Burnished . .	0.. 9..0
For One large Double Spring Box Lock &c. . .	0.. 8..0
For makeing two Gudgeons for the Old Door to make it swing	0.. 2..0
	3..11..–

Errors excepted

℔ Saml Minske.

Which being read and heard the said Saml Minskey is allowed the sum of three Pounds in full of the above And Ordered that Mr Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is Accordingly drawn on the said Alexander for the same.

1726, Aprl 11. The Vestry of St Ann's Parish. Dr.

To washing the Surplice 5 times at 3/6 ℔ . .	0..17..6
To Do the Table Linnen Twice . . .	0.. 7..0
To 2 Days Labourers work at 3/ ℔ . . .	0.. 6..0
To Sodding up Mr Skippons Grave . . .	0.. 2..0
	1..12..6

Errors excepted,

Wm his × mark Munroe.

Annapo, April 11, 1726.

The above allowed by the Vestry and ordered that M^r Robert Alexander pay the same and thereupon an Order is drawn on the s^d Alexander accordingly.

[p. 103] Att a Meeting of the Vestry of S^t Anne's Parish on Tuesday 6^th Sept^r 1726. Were present The Rev^d M^r John Humphrys Rector, His Hon^r Charles Calvert Esq^r, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Rob^t Gordon Esq^r, Alex^r Frazer Esq^r, Vachel Denton Vestrymen. M^r Thomas Worthington having been Chosen a Vestryman of this Parish sometime since appears & Qualifies himself by taking the usual Oaths to the Governm^t & the Oath of Vestryman subscribes the Oath of Abjuration & takes his place.

Ordered that the present Church Wardens agree w^th any proper Workman for the new Covering the shed of the Vestry house w^th feather edged Cyprus Plank and th^t w^t such Church Wardens agree for be paid by the Vestry when the Work is finished.

Likewise ordered that the Church Wardens Lay an Acc^t before the next Vestry of the money they have rec^d & of w^t is due on Acc^t of the Publick Pews.

Benj. Tasker Esq^r informs the Vestry that he has a Tombstone lately come in which is intended to be laid on the Grave of W^m Bladen Esq^r Dec^d w^ch the s^d Tasker prays Leave of the Vestry to do & it is Granted accordingly.

The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys having acquainted this Vestry that he stands Indebted for House rent twenty four pounds Curr^cy or thereabouts w^ch thro' the Low Price Tob^o is reduced to & his not having yet dispos'd of any part of his Sallary he is rendered uncapable of discharging, & therefore proposes th^t this Vestry will Request the present Church Wardens to repair to the Sev^ll Parish-
[p. 104] ioners in the Parish & take from them w^tev^r they shall think fitt to give towards Discharge of the rent af^d & to make their Report therein to the next Vestry which is ordered accordingly.

Ordered that Rob^t Gordon Alex^r Frazer and Vachel Denton or any two of them may dispose of the Tob^o now due to this Vestry from M^r John Gresham late Sher. of this County att any price they shall think & that an ord^r for the same sign'd by them or any

two of them shall be as suffic^{t} as tho done in Imediate Vestry, of which they are to make Report to the next Vestry.

Att a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the third of Jan^{ry} Anno Dom. 1726. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Humphreys Rector, Vachel Denton Esq^{r}, Alex^{r} Frazer Esq^{r}, M^{r} Thom^{s} Worthington, Vestrymen, M^{r} Rob^{t} Alexander, M^{r} Mich^{ll} McNamara Church Ward^{s}.

Ordered th^{t} M^{r} Rob^{t} Alexander receive from M^{r} Mich^{l} M^{c}Namara the Church plate & Linnen to be by him kept the remaining part of the time of his Churchwardenship. M^{r} W^{m} Ghiselin unanimously chosen Reg^{r} of the Vestry of this parish in the Room of W^{m} Beckingham who resigns the same office & therefore Ord^{r} th^{t} notice be Giv^{n} him to Attend at the next Vestry to Qualifie himself accordingly.

Ordered th^{t} the Church Wardens inspect & Repair the Damages the Bell & Frame have sustained & th^{t} wth the utmost Expedition.

[p. 105] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 7th day of February 1726 were present, The Rev^{d} John Humphry Rector, Benj. Tasker Esq^{r}, Vachel Denton Esq^{r}, M^{r} Tho^{s} Worthington, Vestrymen, M^{r} Mich^{ll} Macnemara, Church ward. W^{m} Ghiselin Qualifie himself as Reg^{r} to this Vestry by takeing the Sev^{ll} Oaths to the Governm^{t} as alsoe the Oath of Reg^{r} and Declaring and Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration According to Act of Assembly and takes his place Accordingly.

Ordered that the persons appointed to Dispose of the last years Tobacco, belonging to this Vestry have the same power of Disposeing this years Tob^{o} and that notes be affixed up at the most publick places in this City Giveing notice thereof. The Vestry takeing into their Consideration the neglect of the Sev^{ll} persons, in Omitting their haveing their Childrens Births Registred, and their Burialls, as allsoe the Sev^{ll} Marriages amongst the proceedings of this Vestry. According to Law, Do order that publick notes be affixt, giveing notice to all persons who have neglected it that if they dont Comply with the Law in that Case with all Convenient speed the s^{d} Law will be put in Execution ag^{t} them.

Ordered that Mr Robt Alexander Lay his account before the next Vestry, in order to settle the same.

The Sherr. of Ann Arundell County Lay before this vestry the following Account, viz.

[p. 106] The Vestry of St Ann's Parish Dr ℔ Contr. Cr

To my Commission at 5 ℔ Ct. for Collecting 7440ls Tobo is . . 372

by 744 Taxables at 10 ℔ poll . . . 7440ls

Errors excepted ℔
James Govane, Sherr.

June 5th 1725. Mr Thomas Jobson prays that he may be allowed for the following Accounts, viz.

Thomas Jobson, Dr

To 2 foot of Glass for the Church . . . . £0..3..0

Errors excepted ℔
Thos Williams.

1725. St. Ann's Vestry Dr

To 3 bushells of Hair	£0..3..0
To 1 Bushell of Lime	0..0..6
To makeing the Cushens	0..2..6
	£0..6..0

Which Accounts is allowed of by this Vestry and Ordered that Mr Robert Alexander pay the same to the said Jobson out of the money he has in his hands belonging to the Vestry.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Munday the 3d day of Aprill Anno Dom. 1727—were present The Revd Mr John Humphreys Rector, Benj. Tasker Esqr, Vachel Denton Esqr, Robert Gorden Esqr, Alexr Fraser Esqr, Mr Thos Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr Robert Alexander, Mr Michl Macnemara Church Wardens.

[p. 107] By the Genll Voice of the Parishioners present Mr Jas

Donaldson & Mr Thoms Baldwin are unanimously Elected Church Wardens of this parish for the ensuing year, in the room of Mr Robt Alexander & Mr Michll Macnemara. John Beale Esqr and Mr Philip Hammond are Chosen Vestrymen of this Parish in the Room of Benjn Tasker & Robt Gorden Esqrs who being present Qualify themselves as such according to Law & take their place Accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns till to morrow morning.

Tuesday Aprill the 4th the Vestry meet according to Adjournment. Present, The Revd Mr John Humphry Rector, Alexr Fraser Esqr, Vachel Denton Esqr, John Beale Esqr, Mr Thos Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr Thos Baldwin being Chosen a Church Warden for this Parish yesterday appears now and Qualifys himself as the Law directs and takes his place Accordingly. Mr John Smith, Carpenter, prays that he may be allowed the fol. acct, viz.:

1726. St. Ann's Parish Dr

To putting the pedintall and Weather Cock & repairing the Shingling of the Church as ℔ Agreemt . £4..0..–

John Smith.

At the foot of which Account was thus written viz. Annapo, 4th April 1727. Pay the above Account to Walter Dallas or order Value of him received ℔ me John Smith.

[p. 108] Which foregoing Account being read is Referred till the next meeting of this Vestry his work being not yet Completed according to Agreement.

Ordered that Sumons Issue to all the Church Wardens since the time of Vachel Denton Esqr to appear at the next Vestry in order to render an Acct of their proceedings therein as they will answer the Contrary &c.

Motioned to this Vestry by Mr Philip Hammond on behalf of and at the request of the Inhabitants of the Upper parts of this parish whose Habitations are so Remote that the Church in Annaps is Intirely useless to them, that a Chappell of Ease be Carried on, and perfected by Subscription of the Parish, to be

fixed in some Convenient place in the Upper parts thereof, which by this Vestry is thought fit and necessary and Resolved that the Govern^{r} be Petitioned for a permission of Carrying on the same and that M^{r} Beale be requested to Draw a Petition therefore by the next meeting of this Vestry. Resolved that M^{r} W^{m} Rogers for the particular favour of being admitted to bury his Late Lady in the Church pay to the Rev^{d} M^{r} John Humphrey the sume of five pounds Curr^{t} money and that an order Issue to one of the Church Wardens to Demand and Collect the same.

Resolved farther that every pson Requesting the favour to bury any friend or Relation in the Church shall for the future be obliged to pay Ten pounds Curr^{t} money to the Rector of the said parish for his use &c.

Ordered that publick notes be put up Certifying that this Vestry hath a Large Quantity of Tobacco to Dispose of in the Sherr. of this Countys hands and that they set the first Tuesday in every month so that if any pson Design to purchase the same may apply to the said Vestry at such time.

[p. 109] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the second day of May Anno. 1727. Present. The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Humphreys Rector, John Beale Esq^{r}, Vachel Denton Esq^{r}, M^{r} Thom^{s} Worthington, M^{r} Philip Hammond, Vestrymen.

M^{r} Rich^{d} Clagett upon his Application to this Vestry has Leave Given him to build a pew in the place where the font now stands provided he dont Discomode the rest of the pews and moves the font to such other place as this vestry thinks proper in the Church. All which is to be Done at the Charge of him the said Clagett.

M^{r} Tho^{s} Jobson & M^{r} Mich^{ll} Macnemara late Church Wardens of this Parish appear according to an Order made last Vestry and say they have no Acc^{t} to Render to the said parish of any Money that they have received for the use of the said parish.

M^{r} Dulany appears and offers to this Vestry the sume of twelve shill^{s} & six pence ℔ hundred for the tobacco due to the parish w^{ch} being the greatest offer the Vestry accepts of the same and Accordingly an order is drawn upon James Govane sherr. of

Ann^{ll} County for the sume of 7068lbs tob^{o} payable to the s^{d} Dan^{ll} Dulany.

W^{m} Beckingham late Reg^{r} of this parish is allowed 500lbs tob^{o} for his Service to said parish in that Station, and Ordered that the present Reg^{r} draw an order on John Gresham late sherr. of Ann^{ll} County for the same.

[p. 110] Ordered that John Smith, John Jordan, Tho^{s} Jobson, Jn^{o} Lawson, Robert Alexander and Mich^{ll} Macnemara late Church wardens Render an Acc^{t} to the next Vestry of what money they have rec^{d} on Acc^{t} of the publick pews and of what persons refuse to doe the same.

Maryland p :

To his Excellency Cha : Calvert Esq^{r} Governour of Maryland.

The Petition of the Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County.

Most Humbly sheweth

That it is Represented to your petitioners by one of the Vestry men of the said Parish on behalf of severall of the pet^{rs} of the said Parish Liveing in the Upper part thereof that they Live so remote from the parish Church that they Cannot be there in due time to hear Divine Service and the Gospell preached.

And Forasmuch as Severall of the parishioners are willing to build a Chappell of Ease by Subscription upon obtaining your Excellencys Lycence for the same.

Wherefore your pet^{rs} most humbly pray your Excellency to Grant Lycence to your pet^{rs} for building a Chappell of Ease to be placed by your pet^{rs} in some Convenient place for the Conveyance of the Upper part of the said parish and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will pray &c.

John Humphreys	Tho^{s} Worthington
A. Fraser	Jn^{o} Beale
Vachel Denton	Phil. Hammond

On the back of the aforegoing Petition was thus written viz : I grant this Petition 2^{d} May 1727

Cha : Calvert.

[p. 111] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth day of June Anno 1727. Present

John Humphreys Rector, John Beale Esq^{r}, Vachel Denton Esq^{r}, Alex^{r} Fraser Esq^{r}, M^{r} Tho^{s} Worthington, M^{r} Philip Hammond Vestrymen, M^{r} Sam^{l} Donaldson Church warden.

M^{r} James Donaldson being formerly Chosen a Church warden for this parish now appears and qualifies himself as such by Takeing the sev^{ll} Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly &c. as alsoe the Oath of office and takes his place accordingly.

The Vestry perceiving there hath been an Omission made of Entring the proceedings of the 18th of November last in relation to the Application of the then County Court for the ten ℔ poll to defray the necessary Charges of the Vestry. Order the said proceedings be entred Imediately after the finishing the Entrys of this meeting, and that a reference be made to the proper place where the said meeting ought to have been entred.

Order'd that W^{m} Munroe be allowed the sume of four pounds seven shill. & six pence Curr^{t} money in full for seven hundred pounds of Tobacco for his last years service as Sexton to this Parish, and that the Reg^{r} of this parish draw an order on Daniel Dulany Esq^{r} for the same.

[p. 112] Ordered that the Reg^{r} of this Parish draw upon M^{r} Dulany for twenty one shillings payable to W^{m} Munroe it being due to him for washing the Church Linnen in full to Last Easter.

Ordered that John Smith be allowed the sume of four pounds Curr^{t} money according to Agreem^{t} for mending the Roof of the Church and that the Reg^{r} of this parish draw an order on M^{r} Dulany for the same.

Amas Garrett Esq^{r} produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same viz.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish D^{r} 13th October 1724
to Amas Garrett viz

To 10¾ pound of Cordage	John Smith 8^{d}	£0.. 7..2
To 500 20^{d} nailes 7/6 & one thousand 8^{d} Ditto 7/6		0..15..0
19th Aug. 1726.		£1.. 2..2

Which Account being read is allowed of and ordered that the Reg^{r} of this Vestry draw an order on Dan^{ll} Dulany Esq^{r} for the same, out of the money he has in his hands belonging to this vestry.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 165.)

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, Sept'r 2d, 1764.

Chequer'd as human Life is w'th unforeseen & unaccountable Vicissitudes, of w't is it a Man may pronounce w'th Certainty! Thousands of Times have I s'd not a Ship sh'd sail w'tht a L'r to Mr. James f'm his Boucher, yet now that someth'g of Business obliges Me to write (oh my God! w't a painful Reverse!) I find myself as it were under a Necessity to apologise for the Trouble of my Letter. Oh dear, dear Sir, You have us'd me cruelly—w't ever cause of Dislike You had to my Correspondence, I had a Right to have Known it. I upbraid you not my dear Sir, I dare not—but pity these Tears—this tortur'd Heart, stung by y'r Neglect. Ah, farewell all tender Attachm'ts —farewell Fr'dship, yet I will ever—yes, tho' I never more express it w'th my Pen—whilst Life remains I will Love w'th the devotest Ardour, both y'rself & all y'r dear little Relatives.

Wonder not, Sir, that I write distractedly—such Reflexions w'd distract me, were I ever so strong & vigorous—but, ah! did you see w't a poor emaciated half-animated skeleton it is that is writing to you, sure I am Y'r feeling heart w'd pity me. Believe Me, Sir, I am not able to walk across this Room with't a Support—yet truly thankful I am for even so much strength, as a few Days ago, I dar'd not promise myself that I sh'd ever

ag'n behold ye[1] fair Face of Heaven. It has indeed been a severe Trial. Oh c'd you, my St. Bees Friends, c'd you know, that even in those alarm'g Moments, w'n Worlds beyond this seem'd to open upon my Eyes, my Heart w'd fondly embrace & cling to you—you c'd not think poor forlorn Boucher an Object of Indifference. May Heaven preserve you & y'rs f'm such afflic'g Visita'ns & O Gracious God! make Me truly sensible of & thankful for thy gr't mercy in my Recovery.

The Purpose, Mr. James, of this Letter, is to comply w'th a dying Request of a deceased Friend—a Friend, & truly so—for He was an honest & a worthy Man, superior to all of his Profession I was ever acquainted with in commercial Theory, & second to None in ye Practical Part. He had a clear Head & a sound Heart—take Him for All in all, I shall not look upon his Like again. I have severely felt his Loss. Need I tell you this respected Friend was Mr. Rob't Jackson of Fredericksburg? He has left two Sons to inherit very decent & even ample Fortunes w'c he was so provident as to acquire for Them: for the Welfare of these sons, He was most excessively anxious. The Eldest of them was put under my Care soon after my Arrival in Virg'a & dur'g my Absence, under Mr. Maury, to whose Name I fancy, by this Time you are no stranger. Mr. Jackson was a Factor for Mr. Gale, & has therefore in his Will left his sons to his Care & Direc'n. And as They are to come to St. Bees, I have to request, a Request w'c indeed I have no right to make, that You will be pleas'd to consider Them as Youths for whom I have a p'rticular Esteem. I know how improper it is to expect any Distinc'ns, & therefore idle to ask it; yet might these Boys know that You but once took Notice of them, because they were recommended by Me, I would duly acknowledge the Fav'r. I hope they will deserve y'r Notice & be good Men. As they have both liv'd in my Family, They will be able to inform You of my

[1] In many manuscripts of the 17th and 18th centuries "the" is written with a cursive form of the Old English þ (th). Dr. William Hand Browne calls attention to the misleading custom of modern printers to represent this character by a y (y^{e}), leading to the notion that at some stage of the language "the" was pronounced "ye."

Manner of Life; & tho' wild & volatile, I trust, you will find Them very intelligent.

Oh, Mr. James, w't unexpected changes will happen in a very few Years! but a few Moons ago, & w't fanciful Ideas of romantic Bliss did I fondly dream of? Ideas, that are now for ever vanished. Sickness can effectually check all that restless Feverishness of ye Mind w'c is ever pushing us on to certain fancied heights & Distinc'ns, w'c w'n attain'd, are as unsatisfy'g & unsubstantial as ye Visions of ye Rainbow. I have not, believe Me, I have not one Wish to be Great. Ease, Health & Competence, in some sequestered Nook, w'c, thank God, I now have & may call my own—this is the only desirable & true Bliss of Life. Ah! might I hope my James w'd yet again love & correspond w'th me—but banish ye Hope—come Philosophy, & teach Me Resigna'n, but w't Philosophy? That alone, whose Lesson it is, "The Lord gave, & the L'd hath taken away—blessed therefore be his Name."

Almost all the Friends of my Youth begin to cast me off, & why I know not, unless it be that as We advance in Life, we find ye Entanglem'ts of the World inconsistent w'th those ardent Professions made in more sanguin Years. But need it be so? Do You think Friendship incompatible w'th ye most serious Businesses of our Pilgrimage? alas, then vain are all ye sooth'g Suggestions of Ethic Sages—& vain too, poor Boucher, are all those flowery Dreams Thou hast form'd of ye Happiness of Life. Cou'd I but catch some Intelligence of You . . . . of Rebound, twere a Blessing—but believe me, save one L'r f'm you . . . . not heard one word ab't You f'm any Qu'rs since I left Engl'd . . . promises to write to me. Pray, Sir, encourage Him to do it. God . . . . Altera'ns may have taken place in y'r Family w't Multitudes of . . . . do I conceive.

These Fevers are of a Nature unknown to Europe: much I fear They may have fatally impair'd my Understanding: their Effects at present are but too sensibly felt. Sure I am They have done irreparable Damage to my Eyesight—but this is human Life. God forgive You, Mr. James, for y'r sad Unkindness to y'r poor old Friend! I do from my Heart, & sincerely pray for ye Health

& Happiness of y'r dear Wife & Children—& once more, w'th ye most cordial sincerity, subscribe myself, as much as ever Man was, Your Friend

Jona'n Boucher.

[To the Rev. Mr. Tickell of Trinity Parish, in Louisa.]

D'r Sir,

For once in my Life it has happened that I have to request Mr. Tickell to pardon my long silence. The Tables are turned, not with you indeed: but it has seldom been ye Case that I have so long forbore writing, tho' you generally do. But, I see it is your Way; and the Habit has taken too deep Root to be removed by any Remonstrances of mine. Well, & how have you been able to fence ag'st the Severities of this truly Winter Weather. Have you been reading, or (w't is better) have you been practis'g Philosophy? I have done neither. It can hardly be said that it was Choice w'c determin'd me to my pres't Departm't of Life; yet with't either pursuing ye Bent of my Inclina'n & with't any actual Necessity, forsooth, I must commence a Man of Business: and if a ceaseless Train of perplexing Difficulties, be ye Character of this World's Business, I have had an overabundant share of it, ever since I have been able to undertake it, that is, ever since it has pleased God to restore Me to that Degree of Health, w'c alone can qualify Me to undergo that series of Toil & Drudgery w'c is now become ye Lot of my Life. Neither ye Inclemency of this Weather, nor a State of but imperfect Health have been suffi't to rescue Me f'm rid'g ab't after one dirty Errand or other. I remov'd hither ab't ye middle of Dec'r, & as yet have no Reason to wish I had not remov'd, unless when I recollect how much happier I might have liv'd, had I, in Time, been wise enough to have follow'd y'r Example.

Pray were you in Earnest when you talk'd of com'g over here, early in this new year? Believe Me, I sh'd as soon persuade myself that p'rhaps Dr. Terrick (if that be ye Name of our pres't Diocesan) sh'd nominate Me his Commisary in Virg'a, as imagin

that in such Weather as This, you c'd be induc'd to undertake a Journey of 40 or 50 miles. Perhaps, w'n ye swallow comes to twitter on my Chimney, you may venture to cross my Threshold. Sh'd you, I will esteem it a supernumerary Blessing in ye Train of that genial Season. Have you heard f'm Cumberland lately? I suppose I may have had several L'rs f'm thence since I wrote to you, but do not at pres't recollect much of ye News, if there was any. Y'r quondam Patron, Dr. Brown, still supports a respectable Character in ye Literary World. The Vol: of Sermons He has given ye World are much approved of by every Body—except myself. They are well enough—yet, I think, not quite well enough for Dr. Brown. When you come over, you will see Them, as I wish you might, because I know you are sober & rational enough to like Them.

Mr. Messenger has been inform'd of ye Probability there is of his meet'g w'th Encouragem't f'm Mr. Thomlinson in Carolina. I c'd see no Danger in mention'g ye Matter to Him, as He professes himself quite satisfied w'th his pres't Situa'n; but w'd, I believe, very willingly change it on a Prospect of being introduc'd to a Place w'c w'd afford Him Opportunities of increas'g his very slender Stock of classical Wealth. I had not long ago a L'r f'm Mr. Thomlinson, but as He mentions nothing of this Nature to me, it might be deem'd impertinent, sh'd I officiously undertake to recommend an Assistant to Him. I had therefor much rather leave the Business entirely to you: as y'r being more intimately acquainted with Mr. T's Circumstances & situa'n, give you a Pretence w'c I have not. And, as Mr. Messenger seems pretty eagerly to wish for Success in ye Applica'n, I will request you to take whatever Pains you may find necessary in ye Affair. And you sh'd if it can be done, have an Ans'r very Early, as He will wish to have it determin'd before He may be applied to, to stay longer where He is. He has now £30 P'r ann: & Board for Himself, Horse &c. This is all, I can think necessary for you to be inform'd of.

Many Altera'ns have been made in my domestic economy; & all my Designs & Schemes now wear a quite diff't aspect. I am endeavouring to become a Planter . . . especially, I am endeavouring to render such a Life . . . to me. How does such a Resolu'n

chime w'th y'r Philosophy? it is certainly a Plan of Life truly primitive—it is too favourable to intellectual Acquirem'ts—& (w't is most to its Hon'r) it is Friendly to Morality. In short, there lacks noth'g but a good Crop this year to render Me so very warm an advocate for Planta'n Business, as fairly to write a Panegyric upon it.

How or when this will reach you, I know not—let it take its Chance—I wish it a good i. e. a speedy Passage. Adieu Dr. Tickell! Thine affectionately

Boucher.

St. Mary's Jan'y 22'd 1765.

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

St. Mary's Parish
July 19th, 1765.

My dear Sir,

Once more I have the pleasure to acknowledge a Letter of yours, dated Feb'ry 5th, for which I sincerely thank you. I no longer reproach you for neglecting me; as I am now convinc'd that Appearance of Neglect I have so often complain'd of, has by no means been owing to any Want of Fr'dship, but rather, if you will pardon me for my Conjecture, to a certain Indolence of Mind w'c I think I have obser'd of late has render'd writ'g disagreeable to you; or perhaps it may be only owing to a Carelessness in enquir'g for opportunities of conveyance. Whether either of These, or whatever else, be the Cause, I request and hope that You will for ye future endeav'r to counteract its Influence, & in ye Phrase we use to our Boys, since I forgive you what is past, mind you be a good Boy for the Time to come. I think indeed 'tis not a little vexing that our Correspondence sh'd, on one side, consist entirely of Charges & Accusa'ns & on ye other of Apologies & Excuses. But no more of This.

I wish you & y'r Nancy Joy of ye Addi'n to y'r *Family:* A Phrase This, my Friend, that by this Time I fancy, is quite *familiar* to you. Let me see—tell Mrs. James, if she will be

careful to let me have Notice in due Time, I intend doing myself the Hon'r to stand for the Third she has next to this last one: it will be her seventh, I believe, w'c I pitch upon as a lucky Number.

Some Time ago my Father wrote to me, very earnestly recommending to me a young Man, a Neighb'r of his, at that Time Master of Bromfield school. I had too a very modest & pretty L'r from the young G-man himself, who, as the Phrase there is, w'd be very much obliged to me indeed, if I c'd get Him a Place. It happen'd about that Time that Mr. Maury & Mr. Tickell were here, who persuaded me much to employ an Usher: indeed they convinc'd Me that it was impossible I sh'd attend my Boys as I ought without neglecting other Businesses hardly less important. And, as Mr. Bulman (ye Name of ye young Man just mentioned) promised fair and bore a good Character from Mr. Wennington & others, I immediately wrote to my Fa'r & Him, that if he chose to accept it, I was willing to employ Him in ye Capacity of an Usher. But as I know how very whimsical my quondam Neighb'rs are in their Opinions & Schemes, I told my Fa'r that sh'd he think fit to decline it, as I had not then Time to write, I w'd be obliged to Him for inform'g you of it, as I had Hopes that perhaps you might spare Me one from y'r School. The Terms I offer'd were, that he sh'd engage w'th me for three years, & for the first Year I agreed to allow Him £15 Sterl'g, 20 for ye 2'd & 25 for the Third, with Board &c. in my Family. Sh'd an Applica'n for this Purpose have already been made to you—it will be doing me a singular Fav'r to send Me such a young man as you think will do for me: & as you know me & my Business so well, I can not suppose much Direc'n is necessary. It is not of so very much Moment that He sh'd be a scholar, provided He be a tractable, good natured, clever Lad. And if he is, tho' ye Prospects at present are not very inviting, yet possibly it may turn to his Acc't. At this Time I have 15 Boys—the Head Class read Terence, Virgil, &c., & as I shall generally chuse to attend School myself w'n I am at Home & without Company, an Usher cannot, one may suppose, have a very laborious Task.

I am daily expect'g the two sons of Mr. Addison in Maryland, the Gentleman who, as you may remember, applied to Mr. Huddleston of W'thaven to send Him in a Tutor &c. He is a Queen's man & I believe a scholar. I have already four Boys from that Province. Possibly, ano'r year I may have it in my Power considerably to increase my Number: yet Schools, I believe everywhere, are fluctuating, & I imagin are peculiarly so where They entirely depend on ye Reputa'n of a Master, w'c as ye greatest Merit sometimes fails to obtain, so is it frequently lost where no just Blame has been incurr'd. Had I been happy in a College Educa'n, ye Eclat of That, I think, w'd have secur'd me—but I must shift on as it is; only it w'd grieve me, after hav'g gain'd someth'g of a Name, ag'n to sink into Neglect & Obscurity. But, This may be my Fate. Well, Be it so.

I am glad Billy Jackson behaves himself well. I dare say He remembers how often I have complain'd of his hasty & volatile Temper; so that I am much pleas'd to hear he is become studious. I thank you for the Attention shewn to him on my Acc't. His Father was a Man of Worth; & was a striking Proof how much real Learn'g unassisted Genius may, by Dint of Applica'n, attain.

I was hardly surprised to read y'r Palinode: I expected it: the Trans'n was too sudden to be lasting. It affords a Proof of the surprising Effects of Eloquence. My Friend's Letter is really excellently wrote; & tho' I, as well as you, have always been of opinion, that an equally plausible, easy & consistent scheme might be contriv'd w'c sh'd too be more extensive & enlarged than his: yet w'n I take his L'r in my hands, I always find myself effectually baffled, & unable to proceed. I earnestly press you to continue y'r resolu'n of digest'g & methodizing y'r Tho'ts upon ye Subj't, as it will give me a singular Pleasure to see Them. I have for some Time past been persuad'g Him to suffer ye Piece to be printed, w'c He consents to, on Condi'n that *I revise it & retouch.* As he would not allow us to compromise ye Matter w'th Him, I am of Opinion that [with a] few Alter'ns, & in a Dress fit to appear in Public, it may be of infinite Service in a Country like This. But I shall forbear till I see y'r Comments, w'c I beg you will fav'r Me w'th as soon as possible. Mr. Maury

is a G-man of much Merit, & I know you w'd admire him: yet he resembles the Wits of ye Seine (ye Country of his Ancestors) much more than He does ye cooler Genius of more Northern Climes. Honest Man, He rode almost 80 miles last week to see me, & unfortunately I was almost as many miles f'm Home.

My next will be by The John & Bella, a W'thaven Ship w'c will sail in Sep'r. Surely I shall not then disappoint Mrs. James of her long promis'd Letter. I sh'd indeed have wrote now, but on Acc't of d'ble Postage. I repeat it, Be a good Boy & such you shall find y'r most sincere & aff't

Boucher.

St. Mary's 9th Dec'r 1765

D'r Mr. James,

This will accompany a Letter for Mrs. James, which I put into y'r Hands, *upon Hon'r:* Sh'd you, notwithstanding this Caution, venture to read it, I have only to hint to you, that possibly you may pay for your peeping. However, tho' I take not upon Me to give you Leave, Mrs. James may: and, in that Case, sh'd it afford you any Pleasure (as I wish it may) you will have Ye Comfort to reflect that ye Satisfaction is, as yours have always been, honest & legal. I have, I believe, already acknowledged ye last Letter I have had of yours, dated Feb'y last: Two or three W'thaven Ships have been in this river since that Time, but I never have heard of a L'r from St. Bees. It is not a little agreeable to my Vanity to find you ag'n acknowledging that my Plan of Educa'n was not altogether so absurd as my Friend Maury had well nigh persuaded Me to believe it. However, I shall hardly believe you in Earnest, till you send Me those Proofs of y'r Sincerity, w'c you hint you were about preparing. I w'd be loth to discourage you, yet I can hardly forbear telling you, that I expect you will find many of his Argum'ts more stubborn & difficult to refute than you seem to have imagin'd when you last wrote to Me. I own to You, I have sat down to it again & again, w'th determin'd Resolution to overset his novel Plan—but whether it be owing to ye Merit of his Side of ye Question, or ye Superiority of his Genius, or to Both, I presume not to say—

cert'n however it is, I have never been able to please myself. I shall never consent to excuse you from those Papers on ye Subject w'c you have, in some Sort, promised me: We will join our Forces together, & surely w'th our united Vigour, we shall be able, at least, to make Him glad to compromise ye Matter w'th us. Mr. Maury really is a Man of Genius, well acquainted w'th Books & not vulgarly with Men—tho' like many more, He be lost to ye World by being buried in an obscure Corner where Science has hardly dawned. And, w't is still more to his Hon'r, He is an honest, generous, candid & amiable Friend. I tell it to you w'th Tears in my Eyes & a throbbing Heart, that this great & good Man, now lies, 'tis said, at the Point of Death. Sh'd I lose him, w'c Heav'n avert! all America cannot make Me amends. I heard from Him ab't a Week ago, & shall see Him, if He still be within ye reach of human Ken, in a few days. He knows you, & entertains a just Esteem & reverence for y'r Character.

I hardly know when it is probable that this Letter will leave ye Country: The Nelson proposes, almost immediately, to attend at the Custom House for a Clearance, but whether that will be granted or not, is hard to say. You can not conceive w't a sad Situa'n We are in, occasioned by this terrible Stamp Act. The Troubles & Alarms in England in 1745 hardly exceeded what is now to be seen or heard of, every Day, all over North America. It may not perhaps be extremely prudent in an obscure Individual deeply to interest Himself in public Businesses; but as no Individual whatever, whose Understanding is not totally blind, and whose Heart is still undepraved, can help seeing & owning that the Act in Question is, in every Sense, oppressive, impolitic & illegal, it is therefore, I think, scarce honest to be silent. The poor Americans, you will own, are truly to be pitied: their best & dearest Rights, w'c, ever like Britons They are anxiously jealous of, have been mercilessly invaded by Parliament, who till now, never pretended to any such Privileges; & who, even supposing They had a Right to impose upon us as an internal Tax, are as ignorant of ye Means of doing it w'th the Ease to ye People, & Profit to ye State, as They w'd be to prescribe an Assessm't for ye Inhabitants of Kamschatka. You will hardly

believe how unaccountably ignorant They are of ye pres't State of ye Colonies: Nobody of Consequence comes amongst us to get any personal Informa'n of our affairs, & Those Entrusted to communicate such intelligence are Themselves either too ignorant, or too knavish to give any to be depended upon. It is not long since, a military Gentleman of no inferior Rank, L'd Geo: Beauclerk, sent 4 or 500 Highlanders to be quarter'd in James City, w'c contains but one House, & that a private Gentleman's. In ye Debates in ye House, while ye Bill for ye Stamps in America was still in Debate, ye Opulence of ye Americans was urg'd as an Argum't in its Fav'r; w'n there is not a more notorious Truth than it is, that They are immers'd over Head & Ears in Debt. Living amongst a People here as I do, whom I truly respect, it is impossible not to see & lament such Things: I have long been griev'd at ye ill Policy of ye Governm't w'th regard to Indian affairs. For I am morally certain, it were a much easier Task to civilize every Savage in America, than Peter the Great had, w'n He undertook to humanize the Bears of Russia. And the Interests of Humanity as well as of sound Policy are concerned, that the attempt sh'd be made. As this is a Subject I have often thought of, I am sometimes almost half resolv'd to sit down, & methodize my Thoughts into something like a regular systematic Plan: & perhaps I may, w'n ye pres't Troubles are blown over.

I sincerely wish, my dear Sir, I c'd believe that a Correspondence with Me was a Matter you set any Value upon: but Writing seems to be so disagreeable to you, that, in Spite of my earnest Desire, & unwearied Endeav'rs, I find it unavoidably dwindling away, almost into mere Matter of Form. My Esteem, my Love, my Reverence, believe me, my d'r Mr. James, you will ever retain wheth'r you write or not: & I am resolv'd too to continue my Lett'rs to you, at every Opp'ty; yet how can I forbear to grieve that you sh'd, in some Degree, cast Me off, just at ye Time w'n p'rhaps it might be worth y'r while to cultivate a nearer Acquaintance w'th Me? You have bore w'th Me in ye Days of Levity, & now w'n Time, & a little Reflec'n have cur'd Me of some of ye Vagaries of youth, I will almost venture to promise that you shall find me a more acceptable Correspondent, if you will be pleased to put my Abilities to ye Proof.

I wrote to you some Time ago ab't an Usher, & am impatient to hear ye Issue of my Applica'n. I am still dispos'd to employ one, cou'd I be sure of getting one to my Mind; & unless you have in y'r Eye an ingenious, tractable & improveable Lad, it will hardly be worth y'r while to take ye Trouble of sending Ano'r; Because it w'd grieve Me to receive One from St. Bees that wou'd not in Time cut a Figure amongst us—&, I believe, I need not tell you that it is not every Genius that is calculated for ye Meridian of Virg'a. Willy Ponsonby, I dare say, was a very good Scholar, & a good Schoolmaster, in ye place where his kind Destiny fix'd Him; but He w'd hardly have been thought to be either in Virg'a. W't ye Terms were I mentioned to you, I have now forgot, w'tever They were I will make Them good: only, I must beg you to condition that as my School is very precarious, sh'd it fail me, I shall then be releas'd f'm any Engagem'ts, w'c will be no Hardship upon Him, as I doubt not but I c'd soon provide Him a Place in some G-man's Family. Sh'd you ever have a young Fellow of Merit upon y'r Hands, raving to be abroad, as you may rem'r I did, if He can Content Himself w'th 20 or 30 £ p'r ann: as a private Tutor, I dare say, I c'd almost at any Time, help Him to some such place. The Broomfield Schoolmaster, I hear, remov'd to London. The News of my poor Brother's Death, you will judge, was a sad shock to Me. He was in every Sense of ye Word, an affectionate Brother, & I sincerely bemoan his Loss. Younger Brothers, I have heard it observ'd, generally bear ye Death of an Elder one, w'th excellent Philosophy; but, if I at all know my own Heart, this sage Remark is noways applicable to me. Heaven is my Witness, cou'd I have sav'd his Life, I w'd willingly have done it at the Expence of my own. But, He is gone & as I know not, so neither do I care, how soon it be my Fate to follow Him. God grant, I may live his Life—for I am as sure, that there never was a better Clergyman, a better Xtian, or a better Man, as I am, that He is now an *Angel of Light.*

I have never heard a Syllable ab't ye Manner of his Death, whether his Wife was left w'th Child—whether he made a Will—whether there was any Marriage Settlement; so that I

cannot give the least Guess whether I succeed to the Inheritance of ye little paternal Est'e at Blencogo, or not. If I do, as I think it probable I must, I have wrote to my poor forlorn Father, to leave my good Friend Mr. Bro'n at Plumpton, his Ex'r: & w'n I know for cert'n, how the Matter is, I propose writing to him. I have no Doubts, w'n he considers my Situa'n, that He will think Me troublesome; nor that you will require any apology for my not nominating you, since you know as well as I, that He is better qualified for Business of this Sort, than Both of Us put together. I know not how my Father will receive this Request: at all Events, however, I shall be Easy, could I only enable Him to settle his affairs so as to make Himself Easy. I w'd fain hope indeed, that I shall be permitted once more to see Them, w'c I now long for w'th more Eagerness than ever: but as this Hope depends on so many uncert'n Circumstances, God only knows whether it is ever to be realized or not. I am however, almost certain, I think, that I shall never settle in England: Enjoying already something like a comfortable Independence, why sh'd I wantonly give it up & again turn myself adrift in a wide dreary World? Yet, could I only be certain of some forty or fifty Pounds a year, not above a Day or two's Ride from You, thankfully I'd resign ye Ambitious Aim of making a Fortune, & come to you to spend my Days in letter'd Ease & virtuous Content. But, I have never been told in w't Part of ye World You expect to pass ye Rem'r of y'r Days. Surely, you never can think of sojourning much longer at St. Bees. Often as I have enquir'd about it, I do not remember that you have ever told me whether you still assist Mr. Jameson or not. I know not w't y'r Reasons may be—but, for my Part, I see no very good ones, why you sh'd wish to remain his Drudge. Besides, He is not an amiable Man—& for you, who are not needy, needlessly to demean y'rself to such a one, I think it is not right. I have almost suspected you of Flattery in y'r Acc't of Billy Jackson—for He cannot be angry with Me now for telling you, that He was ever reputed an idle Fellow. I had a p'rticular Pleasure in his coming to St. Bees, as I consider'd his com'g immediately from under my Care, in some Measure like

my former Trade, sending Him from the lower to ye Upper End of ye School. I have brought up 3 or 4 Scholars in Virg'a, who, I flatter myself, will give Me some tolerable Credit. One of them has been now almost a Year at ye College of W'm & Mary, The others are still with Me—reading some of Cicero's Works, Virgil & Gr: Test: Have I ever told you how closely I have been obliged to apply myself to these classical Gentry, ever since I last saw you? Still, however, I am but illy qualified for a School-master: & (entre Nous) it was this Considera'n alone, w'c made me refuse ye Grammar Master's Place at College, worth upwards of £200 sterl: p'r ann: w'c I might easily have had a while ago. A few Years more, & I hope to have done with it for ever. I hope ye School at St. Bees still flourishes—are not y'r own two little Boys admitted? Tommy, if I reckon aright, must be past his 7th year, last June or July. I shall have a Pleasure in hearing what Sort of Geniuses They are. You know, I have many romantic Notions—& I own This is One, that I think it w'd really make Me unhappy, sh'd I be so unfortunate as to have a son turn out a Dunce. I know I ought no more to be uneasy ab't a mean Capacity, than I sh'd for his having irregular Features, or an obliquity in his Person. There is not much Danger of it, I hope, sh'd He be born in Virg'a; for I assure You very gr't Dunces are almost as gr't a Rarity here as very gr't Geniuses are w'th you. It may be admitted, consistently enough w'th this asser'n that we have amongst us very few who shine as accomplish'd Scholars.

Have you lately read any of ye modern Publica'ns, w'c have greatly pleas'd you? I have had some of them, w'c are amusing enough. Awhile ago, I imported the Sermons of Massillion in 13 Vols: w'c I think are ye Best French ones I ever saw, but I have never had Time to make Use of One of Them. I am almost overstock'd w'th Books of this Kind. Pray, do You know of a better Transla'n of Montaigne's Essays, than this of Cotton's? He is a favourite Author w'th me, but certainly vilely translated & p'rhaps ye Original might be too much for Me. I have been obliged to write this in School, w'th a parcel of Boys ab't me, so

that I fancy you will find it a strange Jumbled rigmarole Story—it will serve however to convince you, how sincerely

I am y'r most affectionate

Boucher.

[To Rev. Mr. James.]

Virg'a, June 18th. 1766.

My dear Sir,

After being reduc'd to almost absolute Despair, at length I have been happy Enough to receive one more Letter from Saint Bees, which, short as it is, is so uncommon a Favour that I beg leave very particularly to thank you for it. It is impossible for Me to recollect which of ye many Letters I have wrote it is that you refer to, w'n you complain of my addressing you w'th Indifference. But, if there was really any proper Founda'n for such a Charge, I flatter myself you have not so learnt Me, as in Earnest to believe that, in any Period of my Life, I cou'd ever think of you with't the *warmest Glow of ye most ardent Fr'dship.* The Suspicion has certainly arisen f'm some Poverty in my Language, w'c must have fail'd in doing Justice to ye Feelings of my Heart. And in this Case I will allow you to treat w'th Severity a shallow Pate, but beg you will spare a Heart, whose highest Boast, Comfort and Virtue it is, that it has always w'th unabat'g Affec'n, sincerely lov'd & esteem'd you. True it is, I have oft complain'd of your unkind Treatment of me in regard to our Correspondence, and You have acknowledged that I had reason: indeed you have so often confess'd it, with't giving any Proofs of a Reformation that I own I have sometimes been led to imagin (and can you justly blame me) that a Correspondence w'th me was not a Matter you were very sollicitous about. You now, however, say it is—but w't more substantial Proof do you give of y'r being quite in Earnest in this assertion? This Letter, like every other I have rec'd f'm you since my last visit to England is just an Apology for y'r not writing, w'c you seem to expect will excuse you for one more Year, w'n p'rhaps you may snatch ano'r ¼ of an Hour to repeat the Apology. Is not this, my more

impartial Mrs. James, a fair State of the Case? And, if it be, has He a right to knit his Brows, & frown at my thus treating Him en Cavalier? Well, to be done w'th this worthless Subject, will you promise to be a more punctual Correspondent? You know, with't my saying it, that I am, and is it not a shame for you, who have beyond all Comparison, ye advantage of me, in Point of Leisure, that I shou'd constantly and regularly write long Letters, w'c you never do, tho' I am naturally indolent, & you alert & industrious.

I have not yet heard a Syllable f'm my Fa'r respecting the Usher you mention. At present I am not very anxious about ye Matter, as to confess ye Truth, I am already more than half inclin'd entirely to have done w'th ye Business. For, why shou'd I, who have neither Chick nor Child to provide for, longer plague myself w'th ye most irksome & thankless of all Employments? You smile, Mrs. James, I see, at the self-sufficiency of ye G-man. I understand you, Madam, & stand corrected. You will, however, permit Me to resolve to *resign* in ab't one Colume more, w'n I inform you that ab't that Period, I fondly flatter myself I shall have leave once more to repose myself under y'r hospitable Roof. It is there & thereabouts I generally build my Castles, & I am unwilling to admit a Doubt that any unkindly Accident sh'd ever overturn such pleasing Superstructures, however visionary they may be. I propose writing to Mr. James at Plumpton by this Conveyance to request Him to engage for Me a Good honest smart Country Lad, in capacity of a Farmer, as I think such Things are more in his Way than yours, and also because I sh'd not so willingly have to do w'th a Person who had formerly known either myself or my Family; an Objec'n you must not suspect to be founded in Pride, since it has a much more laudable Principle, That of Convenience. I shall mention to Him my Terms &c. & shou'd he happen to incur any Expence in ye Affair, I must beg y'r Leave to take the Liberty to direct Him to draw upon you for a Reimbursement of it, which I promise you I will be careful to remit to you upon the first Notice. This I am under a Necessity of doing, as I find after all my patient Endeavours to bear it, I can now no longer consent to have any further Dealings

w'th Mr. Fell. My last order for Books came in by this Capt'n Farish, & his Invoice, I believe, amounted to upwards of £8—but had you seen the Books, some of w'h are valuable, you must have curs'd me, had I not curs'd Him. They are absolutely worse bound than common Chapman Books usually are; & w't is more extraordinary they are always charged at the full advertised Price. I have been fortunate Enough to fall in with a very agreeable & sensible Correspondent in Glasgow, from whom I have now rec'd two Parcels of Books on infinitely better Terms than I ever did from Fell. I am chiefly sorry to break w'th Mr. Fell, as He was so convenient to forward my Letters, & do other such little Services for Me, and indeed He has generally been so obliging in these Respects, that it should not have been a little Matter w'c w'd have determined me to leave Him off. Shou'd You ever leave Cumberland, I sh'd then have no Correspondence in y'r County—but why should I regret it? for what is Cumberland to Me now more than Cornwall? Yes, there is Someth'g w'c, independent of Relations & Friendships, attaches Me even to its miry Plains & rugged Hills. And sh'd it ever happen, as now alas! it is probable it may, that I sh'd possess a small Pittance of Property in it, I am persuaded no Considera'ns whatever c'd ever induce Me to alienate it. This reminds Me of a request lately made to me in a very tender & aff't Letter f'm ye afflicted Widow of my ever lamented Brother. Painful as it must have been to a Female Delicacy, she thought, she says, Herself under a Necessity to inform Me that she was left w'th Child: & w't from a feeble Constitu'n, an indiff't state of Health, & an inconceivable Weight of Woe, she had Reason to apprehend, sh'd her Delivery be at all dangerous, it might be her Fate then to follow her good Husband to her Long Home. And, in such a case, w't at last must become of her Orphan Babe, sh'd it be brought into ye World alive? To me she has recommended it w'th such an Earnestness of Affec'n, in such pathetic and Grief-dictated Eloquence as has affected me more than it is possible for me to express. And as I am unfortunately so very distant, she further requests Me to apply to you, of whom, it seems, she has heard her Husband speak w'th Esteem & Affec'n, that You w'd enquire after it, &

provide for its safety; as she hopes to leave it at least a Competency w'c may bring it up out of ye Reach of want, if not set it forward in ye World, in Possession of Independence. If she dies, she tells Me, she has ordered Copies of her Will to be immediately transmitted to You & Me. To Me there is Someth'ng uncommonly affect'g in this Applica'n, w'c I cannot but think not altogether founded in ye gloomy suggestions of melancholy Affliction: and tho' I hope there is little Probability of her Fears becoming true, sh'd it however so happen, I cannot doubt but you will interest Y'rself in so tender a Case, not only because I requested it of You by every Consider'n of Fr'dship, but because also it is so strong a Claim to y't Humanity & Benevolence, w'c make so distinguished a Part of y'r Character. It wou'd be kind & generous in You & w'd be esteemed a very p'rticular Fav'r, were you to write to Her, offer'g any Assistance in y'r Power either to Herself or her Child. At least . . . . cou'd order Measures for its Safety.

I am much pleas'd to find y'r . . . Mr. Cockin is in so likely a Way of cutting a Figure in the World. I sh'd . . . . glad if you have nominated me for a Subscriber, and cou'd I . . . . List not yet clos'd, I w'd give you a List of a Dozen or Two of my Acquaintance, who might be induc'd to become Purchasers by ye Comp't of seeing th'r Names in Print. However, if Mr. Cockin is to be benefited by the sale, You may send Me ½ a Dozen, if not, one will be suff't. I have some Reason to believe that I shall have as much Cash in Fell's Hands as w'd pay for Them: but, as he has still ano'r Order, I cannot yet estimate the Amount of it, so that I must request ye Fav'r of you to advance this sum for me, w'c I will remit to you immediately. I have ordered Fell to pay you. It gives me much pleasure to hear that You are so happy in an Usher & that the School continues to thrive. A removal to Hawkstead might, p'rhaps, have been more advantageous, but I hardly think it w'd have been quite so agreeable. I may be mistaken, but I think I remember writing a long Letter to Mrs. James, not very long ago; so that, as she can have no Cause, she I hope, will not also charge Me with Indifference. No, Mr. James, never again admit a suspicion of

that Nature: for you must know it is impossible I sh'd deserve it. I am quite asham'd for having wrote by Capt'n Harrison to Dr. Hamilton that I had sent Him a Cask of *Snake Root*, w'c ye old Sinner promis'd me to take on Board, but either wilfully or heedlessly left. This Capt'n Fairish has now promis'd to bring it, but I cannot be certain that He will. Shou'd you see Dr. Hamilton, I will be obliged to you for mentioning this. He was very obliging to me in W'thaven. On further Considera'n, I will not yet awhile write to Mr. James ab't a Serv't, so that you need not mention it to Him.

God bless you & all ye Family

Jona'n Boucher.

A REVOLUTIONARY PURVEYOR.

[The descendants of William Smith, merchant of Baltimore, have deposited with the Society a collection of his papers consisting of inventories and administration accounts, copies of his accounts for supplies, correspondence with American Representatives and bankers in France, together with his narrative of the facts and circumstances in his own handwriting, which latter is herewith reproduced.

William Smith was born at Baltimore April 12, 1728. He was a Delegate to the Continental Congress 1777-1778; elected a Representative from Maryland to the first Congress as a Federalist, 1789-1791; appointed Auditor of the Treasury July 16, 1791, serving until November 27, 1791; died at Baltimore March 27, 1814. Mr. Smith had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Janet, married Josias Carvel Hall; the second, Mary, married Otho Holland Williams; and the third, Margaret, married Robert Smith, who was the Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.]

"When the fleets & Armies of his M^{o} C. Majesty were on the Coast of Am^{a} I was applied to by Mr H. the agent for the Royal Marine of france with the approbation of his Ex^{y} the french minister in the U. S. to provide the nec^{y} supplies

of provisions, demanded from the State of Maryland, to be delivered in the Chesapeake Bay. this service I chearfully undertook & flatter myself executed to the satisfaction of all concerned, also purchased a number of the best horses this country afforded, to mount the cavalry or troops arrived at Rhode Island, often advancing my own money and credit. However ab^{t} the year 1786, from Mr. Holker's failure to pay the bal^{e} due me on the statement of my acco^{ts} furnished, I was under the necessity of commencing an action agst him in the gen^{l} court of the state of Mary^{d}. When auditors were appointed by the court, who were even named by Mr. Holker himself, and as they were men of respectability I made not objection. After a full hearing I obtained Judgment, against John Holker agent gen^{l} for the Royal Marine of france for the sum of 9368 . . 9 . . 7. curr^{t} money of Maryland, with in^{t} at 6 pct untill paid, in discharge of which he passed to me his Bills of Ex^{c} on Mons. Boudard de St. James treasurer gen^{l} for the Royal Marine of his M^{o} Christian Majestys colonies.

On the 22^{d} of June 1787 I transmitted those bills to Mess^{rs} J. J. Berard & C^{ie} L'Orient with directions to Apply for payment; advising that this debt arose on Supplies furnished and delivered by me for the use of the Marine of france &c, for the years 1779, 80, & 81, at the same time I transmitted for the information of the minister of france, the correspondence passed betwixt Mr H & myself, relative to this subject, as well as Mr H letters to the minister of france & Mons. Boudard, to explain the nature of this transaction, also a letter from Mr H to Mons. de Cartries which fully explains the Justness of my claim for payment. I also directed Mess^{rs} Berard not to return those bills under protest to me if not promptly paid, because Mr H having become bankrupt, I could have no remedy against him & because I relied on the honor of the french nation for payment. Mess^{rs} Berard advised me from time to time that they had presented agreeable to my orders those bills, that they had hopes & expectations from time to time of their acceptance, & so they were continued untill the revolution in france, from which time I did not renew my application.

May 19th 1795, when through Mr Randolph, then sec^{y} of State for the U. S. I transmitted to Col^{o} Monroe in Paris a copy of the Jud^{t}. obtained by me against Mr Holker, agent gen^{l} for the Marine of france in Am^{a} during the late war with directions that the Mess^{rs} Berard should deliver over to Mr Monroe the Bills aforesaid, with all the papers & documents which accompanied them.

I have been informed that those documents were delivered by Col^{o}. Monroes orders to Mr Skipwith, from which time I have made no further application, untill June 15, 1803. I wrote to Mr Skipwith to renew my dem^{d} for payment expecting under the Louisiana claim might possibly be rec^{d} but rec^{d} for answer that that fund was appropriated for discharge of different claims. Since which I have waited patiently, in hopes that one day the honor of the french Nation *when tranquility was restored,* would do Justice to an individual, who if this debt was paid, has suffered much for a wish to promote the views of the french Nation, and the prosperity of his own Country. Mr Holker now in this country would I have no doubt, testify in the strongest terms to the Justness of my claim. From a lapse of 25 or 26 years the above from memory is the most correct state I am able to give. If of any use I can still obtain from the gen^{l} Court of Maryland. at bottom is the Number & specific sums of the several bills drawn on Mons. Boudard de St. James, treasurer for the Royal Marine of france in Am^{a}.

W. Smith.

April 8, 1808.

No.	1.	23,674,,2.0
	2.	14,069,,3.5
	3.	20,145,,10.0
	4.	11,881,,2.0
	5.	20,000,,0.0
	6.	15,000,,0.0
	7.	15,964,,14.0
	8.	10,426,,5.0
		131,158,,16.5

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 196.)

[Liber A., Land Office Records.]

24° January 1648.

[245] I doe hereby assigne all my right and title in 100 Acres of land due to mee Vppon Record vnto Thomas Petite Witnes my hand the day and yeare aboue Written.

Nicle Cossin.

Anno dni 1649.

[246] Tho: Petite demandeth 100 Acres due to him by Assigm^{t} from Walter Cotterill 9° die April.

This day Walter Cotterell came and demanded 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno dni 1640. And the same day hee assigned over his right & title to the said 100 Acres to Thomas Petite. Signd

Walt. Cotterell

The same day a warrant issued to the Surveyor to lay out 450 Acres for Tho: Petite on Patomeck River neere Cedar point retorn by Michael. next.

[248] The deposicōn of Thomas Pasmore aged 65 yeares or thereabouts being sworne and deposed the fourth day of May Anno 1644 before M^{r} John Trussell Cōmander of the County Northumbland vppon the south side of Patomeck in the Collony of Virginia saith. That Cap^{t} Leonard Calvert late Governor of Maryland freely gave to this deponent One thousand Acres of land for him to take vpp for this deponents vse for ever to him this depon^{t} and his heires or Administrators Nowe soe it is this deponent tooke vpp and made cheife of the said thousand Acres of land where Thomas Sterman of Maryland now liveth where this depon^{t} built and cleered and seated, And after this depon^{t} had made one Cropp vppon part of the said land this

depon^{t} being in the aforesaid Governors House, the Governor said, here comes my Tenant, this deponent answered I am free and noe Tennt, but said the Governor you will pay acknowledgm^{t}, this depon^{t} answered, Yes I will acknowledg that you gave mee this land. Soe much this depon^{t} can say and noe more.

Thomas Pasmore his mark.

Jurat coram me. John Trussell.

By the Governor and Commissioners of Maryland. Whereas Thomas Pasmore of Virginia is desirous and doth intend transport himself and his ffamily into the Province of Maryland and to become a member of this Collony. These are for his better incouragement to promise and assure the said Thomas Pasmore that hee shall have one thousand Acres of land in the said Province to him and his heires for ever in such convenient place as the said Thomas Pasmore and Cap^{t} Henry ffleet shall make choise of. Given at S^{t} Maries the six and twentieth day of June Anno dni one thousand six hundred thirty fower.

Leonard Calvert, Jerom Hawley, Tho: Cornwaleys.

[250] 7^{o} April Gabriell Ozier demands 100 Acres of land due to him . . . for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres.

7^{o} April. Thomas Phillips demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647. War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

7 April. John Lancellott demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

1^{m} May. George Saughier demands 400 Acres of land for himselfe his wife and three children whom hee transported into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

1° May. Thomas Hamper demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same.

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out 350 Acres of land for Richard Bennett on the north side of the Creeke that runns northward beyond M^{r} Neales.

M^{r} Clarke my love remembred vnto you hoping in God you are in good health as I am at p^{e}sent M^{r} Clarke I desire you to make appeare before the Secretary my right of land for I have assigned over all my right and title to George Akerick soe having nothing else I rest yo^{rs} to command

Teste James Walker. Christopher Russell.

30mo May. Georg Akerick demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and his wife into this Province in Anno 1647 and 100 Acres more by Assignm^{t} from Christopher Russell.

30mo May. Phillipp Auther demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon the East Side of Wicocomoco River.

30mo May. Willm Hungerford demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

30mo May. James Walker demandeth 50 Acres of land due to him having beene servant in this Province to M^{r} Thomas Gerrard 4 yeares expired three yeares since.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the said 50 Acres to James Walker vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

30mo May. John Shancks demands 50 Acres of land having beene servant to M^{r} Thomas Gerrard eight yeares within this Province w^{ch} time of service ended about Christmas last.

30mo May. James Hare demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647.

30 May. M^{r} Richard Browne demandeth 200 Acres of land

for transporting himself & his wife into this Province in July last.

Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same 200 Acres to M^{r} Browne vppon the East side of Wicocomico River.

[251] 1^{o}. Junis. Richard Ware demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province Anno 1645. Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same on the west side of S^{t} Georges River.

2da Junis. L^{t} Richard Bancks demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646. Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out the same at Poplar Hill.

2da Junis. James Johnson demands 100 Acres of land for his owne transportacōn into this Province in Anno 1647, and 100 Acres for transportacōn of John Elliott his servant in Anno 1642.

2da Junis. Anthony Rawlins demandeth 250 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and one Child into this Province in Anno 1645 and 50 Acres due to Richard Cox deceased in respect of his service to M^{r} Copley whose time of Service expired about 5 or six yeares since whose Executor the said Rawlins is, and by the Assignem^{t} of Cap^{t} John Price acknowledged before the Governor 50 Acres due to the said Cap^{t} Price in respect of his owne transportacōn into this Province about eight or nyne yeares since, and 50 Acres more due to him the said Rawlins as servant to M^{r} Justinian Snowe in this Province whose time of service ended about 10 yeares since and confirmed by M^{r} Gerrard in Court.

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out to Anthony Rawlins 400 Acres of land . . . vppon Patuxent River over against Sakawakitt or vppon Wicokomico River.

[256] Jan: 15th. 1648.

Laid out for Cap^{t} William Hawley a pcell of land lyeing on the south side of Patuxent River bounding on the north and West with the said River and a Lyne drawne from the

head of a Branch in the said River called Hawleyes Branch South west and by West into S^{t} Valentines River, on the South with the said River On the East with a Creeke in Patuxent River called S^{t} James Creeke and with a Lyne drawne from the head of the said Creeke south southeast into Chesepeack Bay, and with the said Bay vnto a parcell of land commonly called Scruttons Plantacōn conteyning and nowe laid out for fower thousand two hundred and fifty Acres of land more or lesse.

March 8th. 1648. Laid out for Willm Eltonhead gent a pcell of land, lyeing neere the mouth of Patuxent River Bounding on the West with the land of Cap^{t} Willm Hawley and a Creeke called S^{t} James Creeke, on the north with Patuxent River, on the East and South with the Bay of Chesepeack conteyning and nowe laid out for Two thousand Acres bee it more or lesse.

March 12th 1648. Laid out for Anthony Rawlins Planter a pcell of land called Whit Birch ffreehold lyeing on the south side of Trinity Creeke Bounding on the North with the said [257] Creeke and with a Lyne drawne East from the head of a Hollowe called S^{t} Anthonies Hollowe into the Common Path of S^{t} Michaells Hundred, ... and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 14th 1648. Laid out for Richard Bancks planter a parcell of land lyeing in Popler Hill Creeke. Bounding on the West with the land of John Courts and ffrancis Pope, on the South with the said Creeke, on the East with the land of the said Bancks formerly granted, on the north with a Lyne drawne West from the land of the said Bancks vnto Courts Runne Conteyning and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 15th 1648.

Laid out for L^{t}. Willm Evans and John Jarbo planters a parcell of land lyeing in Brettons Bay Bounding on the West

with the said Bay on the north with the land of John Grimsdich, on the south with the land of Richard Nevett, on the East with a Lyne drawne North from the exterior of the said Nevett land vntill it intersect a pararell drawne from the land of the said Grimsdich Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

March 22th 1648.

Arthurs-Hope.

Laid out for ffrancis Poesy and John Burlane planters a parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomoco River neere Neales Creeke, Bounding on the South with a Creeke called Poesys Creeke on the West with a fresh Runne falling into the said Creeke called Poseys Runne on the East with a fresh Runne falling into the said Creek called Burlanes ffresh, on the north with a Lyne drawne West from the head of Burlands ffresh, vntill it intersect a pararell drawne from Poeseyes Runne Conteyning and nowe laid out for seaven hundred Acres more or lesse whereof three hundred was assigned them by Thomas Ashbrooke.

July 3d. 1649. Laid out for William Stiles of the Newtowne planter a parcell of land lyeing in the head of a Creeke of Brettons Bay called Nevett Creeke Bounding on the north with the said Creeke and Swampt, on the East with a fresh and Swampt called dorrells Swampt, on the West with the land in the occupacōn of John Jarbo and William Evans, on the south with a Lyne drawne West from a marked Oake in the head of Dorrells Swampt called Stiles Oake vntill it intersect a pararell [257] drawne from the land of the said Jarbo and Evans Conteyning and nowe laid out for one hundred Acres.

[260] 23o Junis. ffrancis Posey demands 100 Acres of land for transporting into this Province a servant hee bought of Edward Budden of Virginia Anno 1646.

Warrt to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres for ffancis Posey vppon Wicokomico River r 1o Novembr.

A Grant of Land to Jo: Sheircliffe } To all psons to whom these p^esents shall come greeting Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracõn that John Sheircliffe did transport himselfe into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1646, by these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said John Sheircliffe All that parcell of land scituate lyeing and being in the Newtowne, Bounded on the east with the land formerly granted to Richard Hills and a Creeke called Piccomow Creeke, on the south with Patomeck River, on the West with a Creeke called Broad Creeke, and on the north with the land formerly granted to John Nunne nowe in the possion of the said John Sheircliffe conteyning and laid out for one hundred Acres. Given at S^t Maries vnder our great Seale of our said Province of Maryland the first day of June Anno dni one thousand six hundred forty and nyne.

[261] A Grante of Land to William Tompson.

Vppon the amendm^t of the Survey of this Land the Certifft is returned as followeth. To the ho^ble &c. 8^o. January 1649

Laid out for Willm Tompson a pcell of land lyeing on the East Side of S^t Clemens Bay in Patomeck River. Bounding on the West with a Creeke of the said Bay called Tompsons Creeke by a Lyne drawne Northeast and by North into the Woods over the Hills from a marked Oake at the head of a ffresh for the length of one hundred and twentie perches to a marked Oake standing vpon the Hills, on the East with the said Hills, on the south with a ffresh Runne called S^t Andrewes ffresh contayning and nowe laid out for Two hundred and fifty Acres be it more or lesse.

A Grant of Land to Walter Pakes.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracõn that Geoffry Oliver hath assigned over to Walter Pakes 100 Acres of land due to the said Oliver for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646 . . . and by these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Walter

Pakes his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing on the South side of Nevetts Creeke in Brettons Bay Bounded [261] on the north with the said Creeke on the east and south with a ffresh Runne called Styles Runne, on the West with a Pathway called the vpper Path of the New Towne . . . and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

A Grant of land to Anthony Rawlins.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn That Thomas Pasmore hath assigned over to Anthony Rawlins planter 100 Acres of land due to the said Pasmore for transporting one Henry Baker a servant into our said Province of Maryland as appears vppon record within our said Province And that hee the said Anthony Rawlins may bee the better enabled to doe vs and our heires acceptable service within our said Province Have by and with the advise of our trusty and welbeloved Willm Stone Esq^{r} our Leivetennt of our said Province and according to the tenor of our Lrēs vnder our hand and Seale bearing date at Portsmouth in the Realme of England the eight day of August 1636 and recorded in the Secretaries Office of our said Province by these presents doe give grant vnto the said Anthony Rawlins his heires and Assignes all that pcell of land called White Birch freehold lyeing on the south side of Trinity Creeke. . . .

[262] Vppon the back side of this Grant is endorsed as followeth vis.

Knowe all men by these p^{e}sents that I Joane Rawlings wife to the late deceased Anthony Rawlings doe freely assigne and turne over my full right and title of this said Patent vnto Thomas Simmons and Michaell Crauley to them their heires Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} & Assignes forever In witnes whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand this 14th day of Aprill Anno dni 1652.

Teste — Joane Rawlings

Willm Edde his marke — her | mark

Tho. Junes.

[263] A Grant of land to L^{t} Richard Bancks.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracõn that L^{t}. Richard Bancks transported himself into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1646 . . . by these p^{e}sents . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said L^{t} Richard Bancks his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing in Popler Hill Creeke Bounding on the west with the land of John Courts and ffrancis Pope, . . .

A Grant of land to Stephen Salmon.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracõn that our deare brother Leonard Calvert Esq^{r} our late Leivetennt of our said Province of Maryland deceased did in his lyfe tyme grant vnto Stephen Salmon planter 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into our said Province in the yeare 1646 . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Stephen Salmon his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Brettons Bay . . . . and nowe laid out for fifty Acres more or lesse.

A Grant of land to ffrancis Poesey.

Know ye that wee for and in consideracõn that ffrancis Poesey did transport himself into our said Province of Maryland in the yeare 1640 . . . as also one Joseph Gregory his servant and that one John Knott hath assigned to the said Poesey 100 Acres of land due to him for transporting himself into the said Province in Anno 1643 and one John Villaine hath assigned to him 100 Acres more due to him for his transportacõn in Anno 1646, and that the said Poesey hath 300 Acres more due to him by Assignem^{t} from Thomas Ashbrooke as appeares vppon Record . . . doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said ffrancis Poesey and John Burlane Planters All that pcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomoco River neere neales Creeke . . . and nowe laid out for seaven hundred Acres more or lesse.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

[Executive Archives.]

GOVERNOR HENRY TO CHARLES CARROLL AND EDWARD LLOYD.

10 June, 1798.

Dear Edward

I expect that you have received your appointment as aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, with the rank of major. Altho I do not see any immediate call for a military dress; yet as soon as it is convenient, I request that you may be equipt in this respect.

The coat blew faced with buff, the waistcoat and breeches also of buff. The coat full made. Boots of full length. Spurs and a cocked hatt with the usual cockade of black. Two epaulettes and a small sword. A Horse well broke.

If a degree of ardour could be infused into the militia, it would give me pleasure to attend their meetings. This spirit has made its appearance here and there, and I trust and expect from my experience of my Countrymen, that its progress will at least be as rapid as the approach of war, which now appears to be inevitable.

I had flattered myself that after a short period, the tranquillity of our Country and the prosperous condition of its public affairs both at home and abroad, would have left every man happy under his own vine and fig tree. The change that is now likely to take place will be felt by many and lamented by all. To me it will be extremely oppressive. Bad health and other considerations for a length of time, has rendered the hurry of the world extremely odious. It was my anxious wish to pass the residue of my time in the innocent and useful

employments of a country life; but circumstanced as I now am, I am bound for a period to mingle in the busy scene, and if during its continuance I can be useful to you it will afford me real pleasure.

Were I to communicate dear Edward, all that occurs to me upon the present occasion it would exceed the bounds of a letter.

My principal motive in appointing you one of my aids, in the present interesting and alarming crisis of our public affairs, is to hold you up in an amiable and useful point of view to your fellow citizens, and in some degree to promote your future prospects; for I will not suffer myself for a moment to think, that you consent to be an idle and unconcerned spectator in the approaching scene.

You have a part, Dear Sir, to act; I hope a very conspicuous one, either in the civil or military affairs of your Country. The former is the path in which I should wish to see you walk. You however with the aid of your friends council must decide this point. As soon as the decision is made, recollect that you have no time to lose. Genius alone and unaided, however strong, will not enable you to discharge the various duties of civil Society, especially y^{t} of a Legislator, with honor to yourself and advantage to the Country. Your time must therefore be sedulously employed, always remembering that your obligations to serve the Country increases in proportion to the rank and fortune with which you are blessed.

That you may be an able, useful and conspicuous ornament to your Country is the wish of

Jn^{o} Henry.

[Endorsed " Copy of a letter to Lloyd and Carroll, June 10."]

Petition of Wm. Cumming.

To Their Excellency's the Governor and Council of Maryland

Permit us to represent to you the circumstances of William

Cummings an antient Inhabitant of Frederick County who was fined by the Justices of Frederick County the Sum of twenty five Pounds upon a presentm^{t}. made by a certain Benjamin Riddle for drinking the King of Englands Health, we are induced to trouble Your Excellency's on this occasion from having facts discovered, and being fully satisfied of their Truth, which were to the Court unknown at the time they assessed the Fine, the annexed Deposition alone we trust will fully satisfy you of the propriety of the present address, this is not the only reason it is also well known to us that the only Evidence on the part of the prosecution (to wit the said Benj^{a}. Riddle) had at the time of the presentment made g^{s} for some time before a great quarrel with the said W^{m}. Cumming, it is further ascertained that the said W^{m}. Cumming, did so little apprehend any danger of being fined that he directed in his absence to have the presentment Submitted to the Bench, without summoning a single Witness in his behalf which was accordingly done, that had either the Witness for W^{m}. Cummings been present, or the annexed Deposition produced to the Court the fine if any would have been very inconsiderable it appears by the Records of the County that a Case has been already Issued against W^{m}. Cummings for the fine above mentioned which is returned N. E. to March Court and that unless Your Excellency's will be pleased to interpose the Fine which is very heavy must be levied. We therefore recommend the said William Cummings as a fit object of your Clemency, and hope that you will be pleased to remit the Fine imposed on him, we are with all respect

Y^{r}. Excellency's
Obed^{t}. Serv^{ts}.

Tho^{s}. Gantt, Junior
Jacob Young

Upton Sheredine
W^{m}. Beatty
Henry Darnall
W. M. Beall

The Deposition of Nicholas Hobbs of Frederick County Farmer Aged 36 years or thereabouts who being sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth and sayeth, that on a Warrant being Granted against Benjamin Riddle and others; on the Complaint of William Cumming for an Assault and Battery, he this Deponant was deputed to serve the said Warrant which he did and that on having them before the majestrate, to answer the Complaint he this Deponant well Remembers that the said Riddle nor either of the partie alledged any such thing against the said Cumming, as he was afterwards presented for by the said Riddle in Frederick County Court. That after the said Riddle had been to the Grand Jury for the purpose of presenting said Cummings, as this Deponant apprehends, he this deponant was talking with said Riddle on the Subject, when said Riddle declared to this Deponant that he was in Liquor or Drunk at the time he had M^{r}. Cumming in Custody & carrying him to town, and that he did not know, being in Liquor, what he did at the time. That he should not have concerned himself with said Cumming if he said Riddle had not been set on by a parcell of Dutch people, that he was sorry for what had past and hoped he this Deponant would not think hard of him said Riddle.

Taken by and before me Nich^{s}. Hobbs
this 21st. day of March 1783.
Upton Sheredine

In Frederick County Court 3^{d}. Sept. 1783.

These are to certify that William Cumming of the said County was presented at August Court 1781 for Drinking a Health to King George by Information of Benjamin Riddle. That the said Cumming at November Term last past appeared by Council and submitted the same presentment and was fined Twenty five pounds Current money, for which Execution hath Issued &c.

Signed by Order of the Court
W^{m}. Ritchie Clk.

Annapolis, 5th. Jany. 1781.

Sir:—

My feelings are so exceedingly hurt by the difficulties I have met with in passing my accounts, that I am compelled to request the favor of your Excy. to appoint a new Comry of purchases for Charles County; who perhaps may give more satisfaction than it has been in the power of

Your Excy's most Hbl. sevt.

Daniel Jenifer.

P. S. Your Excy will be so obliging as to order the Bal of the Cash, Beeves, and wheat into the hands of the new Commissary.

Frederick Town, Nov. 13th 1781.

Sir

In my last I inform'd you that I believed our new Emission of money wou'd soon be in free circulation upon my most Sanguine hopes it wou'd be the Case I desired A Sum might be sent in order to procure Shoes and Hats and in Consequence the Sum of five Hundred pounds was sent which I rec'd since it came to hand, it got so much out of credit, I cannot dispose of it for anything Except One hundred pounds Ive laid out for Hatts, which is not delivered but will in a few days and soon as possible after will forward them to Annapolis. Inclos'd you have Henry Shells Acceptance of his pardon.[1] I am with the greatest respect

your Excellency's

very Hble. Sevt.

Chris Edelen.

[His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq., Governor of Maryland.]

[1] See this *Magazine*, Vol. 6, p. 39.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF MARYLAND DURING THE PROVINCIAL PERIOD.[1]

BERNARD C. STEINER.

1. *William Claiborne,* under a trading commission dated May 16, 1631 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 20), settled at Kent Island August 17, 1631 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 32), and governed it under the authority of Virginia.

2. *Leonard Calvert,* commissioned by his brother, Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, ——, 1633; given instructions as "Deputy Governor" November 13, 1633 (Calvert Papers, i. 131); arrived in Maryland with colonists March 25, 1634; recommissioned April 15, 1637 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 49), as "Lieutenant General, Admiral, Chief Captain and Commander," September 4, 1642 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 109), and September 6, 1644 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 152): deposed in February, 1645. During absences from the Province he left the following persons in charge of the government: April 1, 1638 (he went to Virginia for a short time), Mr. John Lewger, the Secretary (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 71; Lewger had been left in charge of affairs at St. Mary's when Calvert went to Kent Island in February 1637/8, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 64); May 27, 1638 to August 14, 1638 Captain Thomas Cornwalleys (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 74, 4, Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 41); May 8, 1641 to July 10, 1641 (he went to Virginia) Captain Thomas Cornwalleys (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 98, 99); April 11, 1643 (Was he away June 23, 1642? 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 103) to September 1644 (he went to England)

[1] A preliminary publication of this list was made in *The Pennsylvania Magazine,* Vol. XXII, 1898, at page 98.

Captain Giles Brent (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 130. The appointment was ratified by the Proprietary July 14, 1643, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 135, and the powers were extended on November 16, 1643, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 139. As to his powers while locum-tenens see 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 217); September 30, 1644 (for a short time to his "well beloved cosin") to November 16, 1644, William Brainthwayt (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 160, 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 286), Brainthwayt was sworn on October 3.

3. *Edward Ingle* usurped the government in February, 1645, and ruled for some months.

4. *Anarchy* from middle of 1645 to July, 1646. During this period the Council chose *Captain Edward Hill* as Governor. 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 189 (Calvert was in England during this interregnum. I Md. Arch. Ass. 268).

5. *Captain Edward Hill,* appointed by Calvert in Virginia, whither he had fled, July 30, 1646 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 172. The appointment was illegal, as Hill was not a Councillor; 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 220, vide 1 Md. Arch. Ass. 266, 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 172, 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 322, 423, 332, 389).

6. *Leonard Calvert,* restored in the fall of 1646 (1 Md. Arch. Ass. 210), died June 11, 1647 (4 Md. Arch Prov. Ct. 312, 314, 315), naming his successor by word of mouth.

7. *Thomas Greene,* named by Leonard Calvert June 9, 1647 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 187). Captain Hill protested, claiming that when the Governor was out of the Province he had been named Governor by the Council (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 188). Apparently Greene was not commissioned by the Proprietary. He disclaimed to be a judge in testamentary causes. He was Governor as late as March 1648/9. 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 515.

8. *William Stone,* commissioned by the Proprietary, June 9, 1647 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 187) was in office as early as April 26, 1649 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 503). Formerly of Northumberland County, Virginia, he was made Governor, partly because he promised to bring over five hundred colonists.

On his temporary departures from the Province, he named the following men to act as Governor, May 2, 1649, (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 231) : Thomas Greene and in case of his refusal Thomas Hatton; September 20, 1649 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 242) to January 25, 1649/50 (4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 538. Greene was acting as Governor on November 19, 1649. 4 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 531) the same persons; May 22, 1650 to June 25, 1650 Thomas Hatton (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 255, 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 23.

9. *Richard Bennett, Edmund Curtis,* and *William Claiborne,* Parliamentary Commissioners, took possession of the government March 29, 1652 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 272). Robert Brooke was President of the Council (vide 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 257).

10. *William Stone,* restored by the Parliamentary Commissioners June 28, 1652 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 276), and ordered to issue writs in the name of the "Keeper of the Liberties of England." He ordered writs to run in the Proprietary's name on March 2, 1653/4 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 300), and was deposed by the Commissioners. He acted as Governor on July 16, 1654 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 398).

11. Captain *William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Durand, Edward Lloyd, John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells,* and *Richard Ewen* or *Ewing;* Commissioners appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners July 22, 1654 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 313). To this list were added *Sampson Waring, William Parker* and *William Parrott* who sat on December 5, 1654 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 407, vide 3 Md. Arch. Coun. 317) Captain *Robert Sly,* April 24, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 412), *Thomas Mears* or *Marsh* on June 26, 1655 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 316. 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 419); *Woodman Stockley* on October 5, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 423) *Michael Brooke* on December 26, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 430) *John Potts* on August 13, 1655 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 317) *Philip*

Morgan, William Ewens, Thomas Thomas, Philip Thomas, Samuel Withers, and *Richard Woolman* all appointed by Provincial Court in March 1656/7 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 493); [On September 25, 1657, Lloyd, Hatch and Brooke were designated as Commissioners of the Quorum, 10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 529, from January 1655 until the battle of March 25, 1655 William Stone claimed power under Baltimore's instructions].

12. *Josias Fendall* commissioned by the Proprietary July 10, 1656 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 323) was charged with assuming a pretended power from Captain William Stone October 5, 1655 (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 427), on September 24, 1657, he took oath not to be a disturber of the present government until there be a full determination ended in England of all matters relating to this government (10 Md. Arch. Prov. Ct. 463). Fuller and the other Commissioners formally surrendered the government to him March 24, 1657/8 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 340). While absent from the Province, June 18, 1657, to February 26, 1657/8, Fendall appointed *Luke Barber* to administer the government (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 332).

13. *Philip Calvert,* brother of the Proprietary, commissioned by him June 24, 1660. He was administering the government as early as October, 1660 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 392).

14. *Charles Calvert,* son and heir of the Proprietary, commissioned by him September 14, 1661 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 439), was exercising authority before the end of November (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 441), was recommissioned February 16, 1665/6 (3 Md. Arch. Coun. 543 and 15 Md. Arch. Coun. 1), and succeeded his father as third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary on November 30, 1675 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 243). He left the Province probably in May, 1669, and returned before November 7, 1670. At his departure he left his uncle, Philip Calvert, the Chancellor, in charge of the Province, probably without a commission (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 49-56). On July 20, 1670, he appointed Philip Calvert, Wil-

liam Calvert, Jerome White, and Baker Brooke "Deputies and Commissioners" in charge of the Province (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 66).

15. *Cecilius Calvert,* infant son and heir of the Proprietary, commissioned June 16, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 105); left as nominal Governor by Charles, third Lord Baltimore, on his departure from the Province in June, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 92-94). The government was actually carried on by *Jesse Wharton,* Deputy Governor, until his death in July, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 118), and by Thomas Notley, Deputy Governor, after that event. Notley was named by Wharton as his successor on July 27, 1676 (15 Md. Arch. Coun. 112).

16. *Thomas Notley,* commissioned by the Proprietary October 14, 1676, died before 1681 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 281, 15 Md. Arch. Coun. 133).

17. *Charles Calvert,* third Lord Baltimore and second Lord Proprietary governed in person from 1679 (he was in Maryland as early as January 8,—15 Md. Arch. Coun. 211) until May, 1684 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 405-407).

18. *Benedict Leonard Calvert,* infant son and heir of the Proprietary, left as nominal Governor, 1684 (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 406). The power was in the hands of the Council: Vincent Lowe, Henry Darnall, William Digges, William Burgess, Nicholas Sewall, Edward Pye, Clement Hill, Henry Coursey, and Henry Lowe (5 Md. Arch. Coun. 457).

19. *William Joseph,* commissioned by the Proprietary, President of the Council July 23, 1688 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 42); took charge of government October 3, 1688 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 41); surrendered to the revolutionists August 1, 1689 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 108).

20. *John Coode, Henry Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyne, John Kurling* or *Purling* or *Turling, John Campbell, Ninian Beall, Humphrey Warren,* Committee of the Protestant Freemen, seized the government August 1, 1689.

21. *Convention of the Freemen* of Maryland August 22, to September 4, 1689 (13 Md. Arch. Ass. 241).

22. *Anarchy* for a short time after the adjournment of the Convention, as it provided for no central power (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 111).

23. *John Coode* signs himself Commander-in-Chief September 22, 1689, by what authority is unknown (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 89, 123), and acts as Governor until April, 1690.

24. *Provincial Convention,* April, 1690.

25. *John Coode* and a commitee of two from each county appointed by the Convention (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 191) April, 1690, to August, 1690.

26. *Nehemiah Blakistone* left by Coode as his successor August, 1690, while Coode goes to England (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 206).

27. *Sir Lionel Copley,* commissioned by William and Mary as Royal Governor March 12, 1690/1 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 235), arrived in Maryland and assumed authority April 6, 1692 (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 306). He died in Maryland after August 25, 1693.

28. *Sir Thomas Lawrence,* Secretary of the Province and President of the Council (in spite of the fact that Copley had suspended him from office) August to September 25, 1693 (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 60).

29. *Sir Edmund Andros,* Governor of Virginia (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 62) September 25, 1693 came and took possession, though his commission, dated March 3, 1692, authorized him so to do, in the event of Copley's absence and Nicholson's death and the reverse was the case (8 Md. Arch. Coun. 300).

30. *Colonel Nicholas Greenbury,* President of the Council, left in power by Andros (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 65).

31. *Sir Thomas Lawrence,* reinstated as President, returned in May, 1694 (19 Md. Arch. Ass. 65).

32. *Francis Nicholson,* (commissioned February 24, 1691/2 to succeed on Copley's death, 8 Md. Arch. Coun. 300). Commission dated February 10, 1693/4. Commission read

in Council July 26, 1694 (20 Md. Arch. Coun. 83; 19 Md. Arch. Ass. 25).

33. *Nathaniel Blakiston,* commission dated October 19, 1698. Commission read in Council January 2, 1698/9 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 51).

34. *Thomas Tench,* President of the Council, was Governor in Blakiston's absence. Blakiston left for England June 30, 1702. (See Council Proceedings June 26 and June 30, 1702. 25 Md. Arch. Coun. 125).

35. *John Seymour,* commission dated February 12, 1702/3. Commission read in Council April 12, 1704 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 174).

36. *Francis Jenkins,* senior member of the Council at the death of Governor Seymour, July 30, 1709, took no action.

37. *Edward Lloyd,* President of the Council. As Jenkins did not take any action upon Seymour's death, the Council appointed Lloyd, President.

38. *John Hart,* commissioned by the crown, January 17, 1713/14, arrived May 29, 1714; recommissioned by the Proprietary, May 30, 1715.

39. *Thomas Brooke,* President of the Council, May, 1720, when Hart went to England.

40. *Charles Calvert,* commisioned February ?, 1719/20; Presided at the Assembly of October, 1720.

41. *Benedict Leonard Calvert,* commission dated March 14, 1726/7. Commission read in Council and Oath taken July 3, 1727 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 468).

42. *Samuel Ogle,* Commission dated September 16, 1731. Commission read in Council and Oath taken December 7, 1731 (25 Md. Arch. Coun. 549).

43. *Charles, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor,* present in Council December 11, 1732.

44. *Samuel Ogle,* Commission dated June 20, 1733. Commission read in Council and Oath taken July 11, 1733.

45. *Thomas Bladen.* Commission dated April 19, 1742. Commission read and Oath taken August 23, 1742.

46. *Samuel Ogle.* Commission dated October 3, 1746. Commission read and Oath taken March 16, 1746/7.

47. *Benjamin Tasker.* Ogle died May 3, 1752. Tasker took Oath May 4.

48. *Horatio Sharpe.* Commission dated March 17, 1753. Commission read and Oath taken August 10, 1753 (6 Md. Arch. Sharpe Papers 1).

49. *Robert Eden,* commissioned August 1, 1768, arrived June 5, 1769.

50. *Richard Lee,* President of the Council from May 28 to November 8, 1774, when Eden was in England, and from June 23, 1776 to July 4, 1776.

FRIENDS IN CECIL COUNTY.

(Contributed by Miss Amy Eleanor Hull.)

In the Land Records of Cecil County, book 1, p. 153, may be found the following interesting petition of the "Friends" of that section.

"To the Justices of Cecill County in Court Setting. The Petition of Severall friends of the county aboves^{d} To y^{o} is that y^{o} will be pleased pursuant to an Act of Parlement Granted the first yeare of King William and Queene Mary that their Meeting house by the Rode Side att the head of a branch of Steel pone Creek May be entered or Regystered in the County Records and yo^{r} Petecioners Shall pray for yo^{r} Eternall happiness.

Geo. Warner, James Barber, James Kelly, Mathew Pope, Jn^{o} Beck, James Coursey,* Wm. Bailey, Edw^{d} Beck etc.

Dated from our Meeting the 27th day of the ninth month in the year of our Lord God 1696.

* Afterwards known as James Corse.

THE DUNN FAMILY OF KENT COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. Robert Dunn,[1] the ancestor of this family, came to Maryland in 1649 and settled on Kent Island, which at that time was in Kent County. 22 March 1649/50, Robert Dunn of the Isle of Kent assigns to William Body of the same place, his right to 100 acres of land due for his transport into the Province an° 1649 (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 2). He was one of the representatives for Kent County in the Maryland Assembly in 1663 (*Md. Archives,* i, 460), and in 1669 (ib. ii, 157), and was a Justice for the County 1664-1669 (*Md. Archives,* iii, 512; v, 37). On the 5th of April 1652 he swore allegiance to the Commonwealth of England (*Old Kent,* p. 60), and he held the office of Clerk of the County before 1669 (ib. 220). He was commissioned High Sheriff 1 May 1673 and held office until his death, Thomas Marsh, his successor, being commissioned 15 June 1676 (Lib. C. D., fol. 87, 111. 149). Robert Dunn's wife was named Joan, and in 1665 she joined her husband in a deed. 29 Sept. 1665, Robert Dunn of the Isle of Kent and Joan his wife convey to William Granger of the same place, one half of a tract of 200 acres formerly granted to William Porter on Parson's Creek, Vaughan's Bay (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 160). The Kent County register of burials shows that Robert Dunn died 12 May 1676, and in Testamentary Proceedings (viii, 71) is the following entry:—18 May 1676, Joane Dunn of Kent County exhibited the will of Robert Dunn, late of Kent County deceased, and craved a commission to prove the same. The will, however, does not appear upon record and is probably lost. 10 April 1677, was filed the inventory of Robert Dunn late of Kent County, deceased (Inv. and Acc'ts. iv, 48); and 26 July 1679, Joane Workman, executrix of the said Robert Dunn, rendered her account of the said deceased's estate (ibid. vi, 210). In the interval she had become the wife of Anthony Workman of

Kent Co., and she was living in 1692, but probably died not very long after. 27 January 1691/2, Anthony Workman and Joan his wife convey to John Oulson, planter, Cooper's Quarter, 50 acres, on Kent Island (Kent Co., Lib. B., fol. 317). Anthony Workman died in September or October 1708, and names in his will his wife Susanna, so that he married again after the death of Joan. The dates of birth and death of Robert Dunn's children are taken from the Kent County register. By Joan his wife he had issue:—

i. William Dunn,[2] d. an infant and was buried 19 May 1656.
ii. Susanna Dunn, b. 21 July 1656.
iii. Joan Dunn, b. 5 March 1660.
iv. Rebecca Dunn, b. 26 July 1663.
v. Alice Dunn, d. 9 August 1678.
2. vi. Robert Dunn, b. 1674; d. 1729.

2. Robert Dunn [2] (*Robert* [1]) of Kent County was born in 1674, and died in 1729. The date of his birth is derived from a deposition wherein "Mr. Robert Dunn Sen[r]." gives his age as 52 years in 1726 (Kent Co., Lib. J.S. no. 10, fol. 40); while the date of his death is furnished by the date of probate of his will. His parentage is proved by a deed recorded at Chestertown. 24 March 1695/6, Robert Dunn of Kent Co., Gent., and Mary his wife convey to Anthony Workman of said County, Gent., two tracts on Kent Island, viz:—one tract called North East Thicket, 200 acres, formerly taken up by John Russell, and from him descended to William Coursey, and by him assigned to Robert Dunn *father to the now vender,* as by patent, dated 6 August 1650, may appear; the other tract being 100 acres, formerly taken up by Henry Ashley and coming by several assignments to Robert Dunn as by patent, dated 6 August 1650, may appear &c. (Kent Co., Lib. M., fol. 35). Robert Dunn was elected Vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co., 5 April 1703, 29 March 1712, 30 March 1719 &c. (Vestry Book). In 1720 his two sons Robert and William Dunn occupied pew no. 28 in St. Paul's Church (ibid.). The will of Robert Dunn of Kent County, dated 30 Dec. 1710, was proved 28 Nov. 1729 (Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 877). It mentions testator's wife Mary; his sons Robert and William; his daughters Jane and Mary Dunn; and his brother James Harris. Robert Dunn was twice married. His first wife was Mary daughter of William Harris, and sister of James Harris,

whom he calls his "brother" in his will just quoted. She was buried, according to the St. Paul's register, 15 Dec. 1709. The second wife of Robert Dunn, also named Mary, survived him for nearly nine years. As "Mary Dunn of Kent County" she made her will 19 March, 1737, and it was proved 1 August 1738. She mentions her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Philip Davis; her grand-children Charles Ringgold, Hannah Blakiston, and Mary Blakiston (executrix); and her friend Vincent Hatcheson Senior. She was the widow of Robert Park (or Peark), who died in 1708, and they had two daughters, viz—a) Elizabeth Park (d. 1760), mar. 1°, 1705, Charles Ringgold, 2°, 1723, Philip Davis (d. 1749), b) Anne Park, mar. William Blakiston (d. 1737). It is quite evident that Mrs. Mary Park had no issue by Robert Dunn, her second husband.

Robert Dunn and Mary (Harris) his first wife had issue:—

3. i. Robert Dunn,[3] b. 1693; d. 1745.
4. ii. William Dunn, buried May 1728.
iii. James Dunn, bapt. 28 May 1699; d. young.
iv. Jane Dunn, bapt. 1 March 1701.
v. Mary Dunn.

NOTE. Dates of baptism and burial from register of St. Paul's, Kent Co.

3. ROBERT DUNN [3] (*Robert,*[2] *Robert* [1]) of Kent County, was born in 1693 and died in 1745. In a deposition, made in 1732, he gives his age as 39 years, and refers to "my father Robert Dunn" (Kent Co., Lib. J.S. no. 16, fol. 254). He represented his County in the Assembly 1722-1724, and in 1724 is styled "Captain" probably holding that rank in the county militia (MS. House Journals). From 1735 to 1745 he was one of the Justices and Commissioners for Kent County (Commission Book). He married Ann daughter of Michael Miller of Kent Co. (b. 1675; d. 1738) and Martha (d. 1746)) his wife. Ann Miller was born 4 February 1698 (St. Paul's register), and is mentioned in her father's will, dated 17 January, proved 10 February, 1738 (Kent Co., Lib. 2, fol. 85), as "my daughter Ann wife of Robert Dunn," her husband Robert Dunn being appointed one of the executors. Mrs. Ann Dunn may have died between this date (1738) and 1744, since her mother Mrs. Martha Miller in her will, dated 27 Nov. 1744, proved 5 April 1746 (Kent Co., Lib.

3, fol. 3), does not mention her daughter Ann, but only her "grand daughter Rebecca Wickes" who was Ann's daughter. Robert Dunn died in 1745 intestate. 14 March 1745, From Kent Co. Robert Dunn his administration bond by Joseph Wickes and James Dunn his administrators in £3000 stg., dated 22 Feb'y 1745—Sureties Wm. Hynson and Wm. Wilmer (Test. Proc. xxxi, 627). Some six years later the final account was rendered by the administrators. 23 July 1751, Account of Joseph Wickes and James Dunn of Kent Co., administrators of Robert Dunn late of said County deceased. Payments:—To Prideaux Blakiston who intermarried with Martha widow of William Dunn, for her share of Robert and Michael Dunn's portions who died in their minority (being children of said William Dunn), and William son of said William Dunn deceased. Representatives are the accountant Joseph, in right of his wife Rebecca daughter of deceased, the accountant James son of deceased, and Darius, Hezekiah, and Martha Dunn children of deceased. The dates of birth given below are from St. Paul's register.

Robert Dunn and Ann (Miller) his wife had issue:—

5. i. James Dunn[4] b. 10 June 1728.
ii. Darius Dunn, b. 4 January 1731.
iii. Hezekiah Dunn, b. 16 May 1734.
iv. Rebecca Dunn, b. June 1726; mar., before 1744, Joseph Wickes (b. 1719; d. 1785).
v. Martha Dunn.

4. William Dunn[3] (*Robert,*[2] *Robert*[1]) was buried, according to St. Paul's register, in May 1728. He married Martha daughter of Michael Miller and sister of his brother Robert's wife. She was born 16 Sept. 1701, and married her second husband, Prideaux Blakiston, 27 July 1729 (St. Paul's). Her father, Michael Miller in his will, dated 17 Jan'y, proved 10 Feb'y, 1738 (Kent Co., ii, 85), leaves land to his grandsons William and Michael Dunn, and £10 to his "daughter Martha now wife of Prideaux Blakiston." Her mother also, whose will, dated 27 Nov. 1744, was proved 5 April 1746 (Kent. Co., iii, 3), leaves a bequest to "my daughter Martha wife of Prideaux Blakiston."

The will of William Dunn of Kent Co. is dated 21 Feb'y 1728/9 and was proved 14 June 1729 (Annapolis, xix, 739). To his wife Martha, testator leaves all his personal

estate; my three children to the care of their grandfather Robert Dunn, and their uncle Robert Dunn; my wife and my father Robert Dunn executors. There would seem to be a discrepancy here. According to the parish register, William is said to have been buried in May 1728; while the will is dated 21 February 1729 (New Style) and was proved 14 June following. It would seem, therefore, that William Dunn was buried in May 1729 and not in 1728. William Dunn and Martha (Miller) his wife had issue:—

i. Robert Dunn,[4] b. 11 Feb'y 1722; d. a minor.
ii. William Dunn, b. 4 Oct. 1725.
iii. Michael Dunn, b. 19 Feb'y 1727; d. a minor.

5. James Dunn [4] (*Robert,*[3] *Robert,*[2] *Robert* [1]) was born 10 June 1728, and was twice married. The names of his two wives, and the dates of birth of his children, as here given, are taken from St. Paul's Parish register.
James Dunn and Martha Ann his first wife had issue:—

i. James Dunn,[5] b. 9 May 1751.

By his second wife Elizabeth, James Dunn had issue:—

i. Ann Dunn, b. 15 May 1754.
ii. Elizabeth Dunn, b. 9 May 1756.
iii. Hezekiah Dunn, b. 7 Oct. 1757.
iv. Robert Dunn, b. 28 Nov. 1759.
v. Rebecca Dunn, b. 15 Sept. 1761.
vi. James Dunn, b. 17 January 1764.
vii. Michael Dunn, b. 3 January 1766.
viii. Darius Dunn, b. 5 August 1767.
ix. Curtis Dunn, b. 23 Nov. 1769.

NOTES.

The Chief of the Public Records Division of New York State has made a report on the condition of the records to the Commissioner of Education. An idea of the extent of the investigation may be formed from the statement that, "all the political divisions in the State (59 counties exclusive of New York and Kings, 48 cities exclusive of New York City, 933 towns, and 464 villages) have reported to this division as to the care and custody of public records—*all* excepting eight villages."

The Historical Society of Delaware is making a strong appeal to "The People of Delaware" for a new building for the Society, in which to house its collections. The appeal is effectively presented in a handsomely printed booklet and will doubtless meet with a hearty response.

In the Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the collection of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, the following "Lord Baltimore" coins are listed and described: Shilling, Sixpence, Groat and Penny. A number of Annapolis tokens of 1783 are also described.

The Society has received from Mr. Bryant of Portland, Me., the gift of a copy of the priced sale catalogue of the late Brantz Mayer's library, sold in New York.

Volume six of *Yale Biographies and Annals,* by Professor Franklin B. Dexter, has recently appeared. It contains biographical sketches of the graduates of Yale College from 1804 to 1815. Sketches of the following men contain items of interest to Maryland readers.

1806	Clark Bissell.	1807	John Boyle.
	John Maurice Heron.		Ezra Kellogg.

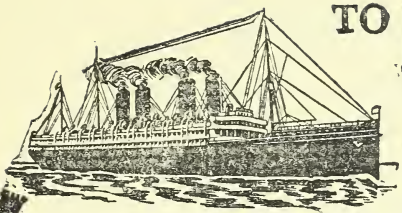
1812	Chas C. Austin.	1813	Frederick F. Backus.
1808	Henry W. Gibbs.	1814	Henry Dwight Chapin.
	Jas. Hill Parmelee.		Donald Chester.
	Wm. M. Smith.		Jas. H. Couper.
1809	Lemuel Purnell.		Nathaniel S. Wheaton.
1810	Royal Ballard.	1815	Samuel B. Beardsley.
	Alpheus Dimmick.		Elisha Rexford Fenn.
	Wm. Rumsey.		Alexis Painter.

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, April 15, 1761–September 24, 1770. Minutes of the Board of Revenue. Opinions on the Regulation of Fees. Instructions to Governor Eden. Edited by William Hand Browne, Baltimore, 1912.

This, the thirty-second volume of the *Archives,* is now ready for distribution to subscribers and the general public. The minutes of the Council, as far as they are known to be extant, are now published in full from 1636 to 1770. The minutes of the Board of Revenue cover the period from 1768 to 1775.

The Christiana Riot and the Treason Trials of 1851, by W. U. Hensel, which was noticed in this *Magazine,* vol. 6, 417, has been re-issued in a revised and enlarged form.

The fourth volume of the *Correspondence of John Henry Hobart* contains a number of items of local interest. At page 375 is a sketch of Joseph Grove Bend, rector of St. Paul's in 1791; at 383 one of George Dashiell, the opponent of Dr. Kemp; at 384 a sketch of Mrs. Mary Bend; at 454 a notice of John Armstrong, rector of St. Paul's in Kent county, in 1804; at 456 a note on James Laird; at 484, one of Joseph Jackson, a contemporary of Jonathan Boucher; and at 535 a note on and a letter from Clark Brown.



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Vol. VII DECEMBER, 1912 No. 4

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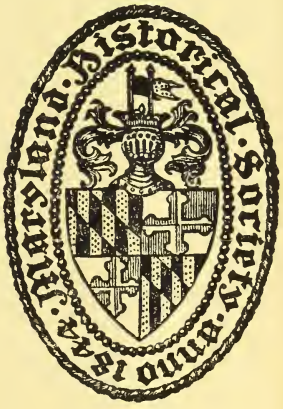

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 304.)

St. Mary's, Caroline.
9th March, 1767.

To Rev. Mr. James

My dear Sir

Once more I have the Pleasure of acknowledging myself obliged to You for an acceptable Letter of the 6th of Septr. 1766, which is so truly kind & friendly that it has dissipated all my Fears, & I again feel myself happy in a full assurance of your unabated Friendship. Let Me thank you too for the obliging Apology you have so kindly urged to excuse some too hasty Expressions w'c you say disturb'd you in some of my late Letters: Assure y'rself, my dear Sir, you ascribe Them to ye right Cause. For, however strong Appearances might be against you yet c'd I never prevail w'th myself to think you really indifferent ab't Me, because that w'd have been to charge you w'th ye Want of Humanity & Generosity; Imputa'ns as affronting to you as They wou'd be mortifying to me. Now, however that you see, & acknowledge y'r Fault (& a Fault it undoubtedly is) pardon Me for urging you w'th all ye Eager

Warmth of Friendship, to guard against it. There is something so irresistibly insinuating & inveigling in y^e^ Allurem't of Indolence, that (I know not how it is) loudly as we condemn it in Specula'n, Few of us I believe oppose it w'th suff't Vigour in Practice. And now & then, in some serious Moments or Recollec'n, w'n I have been review'g y^e^ vast Sacrifices I daily make to this Soul-soothing Deity, I dread to think (situated as I am in this *pleasing Land of Drowsi-head*) w't mighty Influence his benumbing Powers may yet have over Me. But, let Me not moralise: y'r Resolu'n, you say, is fix'd to emancipate y'rself; & all I can do is to wish, as I earnestly do that you may *fight a good Fight.*

W'd to God, I c'd longer amuse myself w'th y^e^ pleasing Hope of joining you in y^e^ Accomplishm't of that Plan you have so happily pourtrayed. But alas! my Friend, this World, this vile World, ab't w'c We neither can, nor, perhaps, ought to be totally indifferent, whilst we are in it, begins to take such fast Hold of Me, that, at present, I see not how I shall, in this Particular, ever make Inter't & Inclina'n unite. Yet as it was almost y^e^ first consistent Wish my Heart ever form'd, to live & die in y'r Neighbourhood, so does it, even now that I have form'd many new & agreeable Connexions, still remain so *tecum vivere amem, tecum ob eam lubens.* Y^e^ Advantages of staying where I am are so infinitely superior to any Thing I c'd expect in a Change, that I hardly dare hope I shall ever have *Virtue enough,* seriously to resolve upon it. There is but one Way to get over This, & that, as you have often told me, is by making a Fortune here to retire with; & yet it is not very probable I shall ever do This, effectually, for w'c I can offer no other Excuse to you than that w'c my own Heart (or p'rhaps it is Indolence or Vanity) perpetually suggests to myself on y^e^ occasion, that I have *too much Virtue* to do it. The Principles of y^e^ Art of Thriving are y^e^ same everywhere: & there are of y'r Acquaintance & mine, who w'd make Fortunes on y^e^ barrenest Caledonian Hills, whilst others w'd still be poor, tho' in Partnership w'th Clive himself. Thus, it is not my peculiar situa'n, but a peculiar temper that is necessary

to effect this mighty Business. I hope, however, I possess as much of this Temper as you think necessary: &, all things considered, I have no Reason to complain of my Fortune in the World.

You have so effectually reconciled Me to Drudgery of school keeping, that I have just, with fresh Spirits set out on ano'r year. My little school too flourishes very prettily; I have now 17 Boys, & am in daily Expecta'n of 3 or 4 more, which, at £20 P'r ann: for Board & Educa'n, makes a pretty Income, to add to That of my Parish. So determined indeed am I to prosecute it w'th Vigour, that I have just wrote to Mr. Maury to send Me a very clever Lad of his bringing up, for An Usher, to whom I am to allow £30 p'r ann: & Board. Subscrip'n Schools are so fluctuat'g & precarious, that tho' I have been fortunate enough to establish a tolerable Character here where I have so few Competitors of but passable Merit, yet I never dare assure myself of its Continuance. I have already been pretty roundly jostled by two or three Northern Rivals, who envious of my Success, set up in Opposition to me: but tho' They were infinitely my Masters in Latin & Greek, I may have Leave to say, They really were such *illiterate* Dunces, that I do not value myself on having fairly vanquished them. You are to know, I have a very general Acquaintance both in Virginia & Maryland: a circumstance of more Importance here, than You can well imagin. Indeed, ab't a Month or two agoe, I had very confident Expectations that I sh'd have dated This from Annapolis. I fancy, you know that there is a material Difference in the Ecclesiastical Establishm'ts of Virg'a & Maryland. Here, our Patrons are a Vestry, composed of 12 men, who have ye Presenta'n of every Parish for 12 months after a Vacancy, after w'c it lapses to The Governor. The Salary, as settled by Law, is 16000 lb of Crop Tobacco, w'th a Glebe of not less than 200 Acres, & a reputable Mansion House. This is, invariably, the State of every Parish in ye Colony; & is justly complain'd of, by ye Few we have amongst us of our Order, capable of thinking, as a very incompetent Provision, w'c, however, there is little Probability of having

augmented. A Circumstance much to be lamented, yet, I think not entirely to be ascribed to y^e^ People, tho', p'rhaps, in y^e^ dernier Resort, it may. You w'd blush to hear y^e^ Characters of some of our Brethren, mostly Scotchmen, who, f'm rigid, true-blue Presbyterians, converted by y^e^ convinc'g Argum't of a Stipend (enormous to Them) become ignorant and debauched Episcopal Pastors. So that you can hardly conceive, in w't Disesteem y^e^ Body of y^e^ Clergy, in general, is here held, and tho' this last disagreeable Particular be also I am afraid, in a gr't Measure, equally true w'th Regard to Maryland; yet there is a very comfortable Difference between the two Places. There, y^e^ L'd Baltmore, generally on y^e^ Recommenda'n of his Governor, has y^e^ Presenta'n to y^e^ Livings, y^e^ Salaries of w'c are levied by a Poll-Tax of 30 lb of Tob'o P'r Poll, w'c, in many Parishes, now that they are becoming populous, amount to an immense Sum. M^r^. Bacon (Bro'r to Anth'y Bacon, Merch't in London) mentioned w'th much Respect by Richardson in his Acc't of the Dispute between Himself & y^e^ Dublin Printers, has an Income, I am told, seldom less than 100.000 of Tob'o P'r Ann: w'c may, reasonably enough, be estimated at 6 or 700 £ Sterling. M^r^. Addison, whom you may have heard me speak of, & who is my particular Friend, has 70,000. So that you will not wonder if I have been long desirous to get over there. And, by means of M^r^. Addison, I at length had y^e^ Governor's Promise to be appointed to y^e^ first Vacancy, w'c happened ab't last Christmas; When a Gentleman arrived w'th very extraordinary Recommendations f'm the L. Proprietor, w'c amounted, indeed, to an express order to M^r^. Sharpe, y^e^ Gov'r, to give Him the first vacant Parish He sh'd chuse. Unfortunately for Me, He chose Annapolis, so that I lost my Turn, with't being left y^e^ Liberty of complaining, & may now be obliged to wait two or three years longer. This Gentleman calls himself The Rev^d^. Benedict Allen, a Fellow of Wadham, & has brought in w'th Him a Lady He calls his sister. But, as my Friends there are not a little mortified, at his so insolently stepping in before Me, They have insinuated to Me, tho' I believe, on no

very good Grounds, that this Lady is a Sister to Him as Sarah was to Abraham. They think it too incompatible w'th Fellowships, to hold a Rectory even in America along with Them: in short as they view y^e^ Man w'th an envious Eye, They have a thousand Surmises, & have requested Me to make Enquiry about Him, in a distant & cautious Manner.

But, as I have not now any Correspondence at Oxford, I must beg y^e^ Fav'r of you to take this Task upon y'rself; & p'rticularly to find out, if it can be done decently, w't Family He is of, w'c I mention, as it is shrewdly suspected by some, that He is a spurious Son of y^e^ late L'd Baltimore. This, however, is clear; He is a very polite, sensible & well-bred Scholar; & is likely to be much admired.

Shall I resist this violent Impulse I feel within me, to blot ano'r Sheet; or decently release you herew'th a valedictory Prayer? It were a Pity, methinks, as I am in y^e^ Humour of talking, & as I have too, I trust, much curious matter yet to discuss: Excuse Me then, & suffer Me to go on, if it be only about myself. This Project of removing has engross'd y^e^ chief of my Attention for many Months last past: yet not This alone. There is another more favourite Wish, w'c I w'd fain hope no M^r^. Allen, nor M^r^. Any Body, will be able to disappoint Me of. In short, my d'r Mrs. James (for, on this Subject, I must beg our honest Man's Leave to address myself more particularly to You) I am just agoing to tell you—what? —why that, at length, I bow a willing slave at y^e^ Shrine of Beauty; & that I have serious Thoughts & Hopes, as you once advis'd Me, of giving my Hand, where, it is cert'n my Heart has been given, more than 12 months ago. As I have very strictly adhered to y'r advice in y^e^ whole Progress of this delicate Business, Gratitude requires Me ag'n to thank you for it; because it is to my Care in this Matter that I found my best Hopes of Happiness. I thank you then for y'r Advice; & much more for y^e^ assistance you have lent me in persuading this lovely Nymph to listen to my Addresses. You will hardly guess my meaning in This, w'c however,

I cannot explain to you, till after I have told you, as a Matter of more moment, who & what This dear object of my Wishes is. She is then, Oh Madam! She's all that's lovely—

"Her Person is her Mind, at large, express'd.
"Her Mind is Virtue by the Graces dress'd."

She is, but, "quid Ego ejus tibi nunc Faciem predicemant laudem, cum ipsum Me nobis quam elegans Formarum spectator siem." In short, to speak w'th Calmness & coolly (were that possible on such a Subject) She is a Lady you too, did you but know her (as I hope ere long you will) you my d'r Friend, w'd esteem & admire or, I am sure I shou'd not. Few of you cool Europeans will be persuaded to think so well of our airy American Girls, as I aver They deserve. You have heard Them described as a Parcel of wild, giddy, Volatile Flirts, incapable of Thought, & devoted solely to mad Mirth & tumultuous Merriment. But, This is just as fair as it w'd be for Me to give a Character of all the Ladies of St. Bees f'm w't I have observ'd of Dolly Fox. True, They are sprightly & animated far beyond w't you northern Beauties are taught to think within y^e^ Limits of Female Decorum; But Who, in his Senses, w'd wish Them with't this ravishing, this enchanting Accomplishment—especially when as it is in my all-perfect Fair-one, the Fire of Wit is tempered & chastened by a happy Judgment & y^e^ purest Benevolence. But Enough of This, I hope you have Confidence Enough in Me to believe, as I have told you already in Latin, that I w'd not have lov'd her as I do, had not her Merit entitled her to it. She lives in Maryland; & I became acquainted w'th Her, Christmas was a twelvemonth, when I visited the Family, on Acc't of a Bro'r of Hers that was at School with Me. *Ut vidi ut perii.* I have been there but three Times since: but We have constantly corresponded: & I have now her Permission to tell you, that, were a few more Difficulties removed, (as I hope They soon Will) She might be induced to try whether you were mistaken

or not, w'n you gave it as y'r opinion, that I w'd be a good Husband. This, my Friend, was w't I hinted at above: & I now ask y'r Pardon for daring to shew a Letter of y'rs to any Body whatever, or on any Occasion whatever. Tho', as it has been y^e^ Means of produc'g such happy Consequences, I cannot think (as you us'd to promise Me a little Help w'n I was a courting) that I have greatly incurred y'r Displeasure; especially w'n I add, w't my dear Girl has often told me, that such a Testimony in my Fav'r had its due Weight with Her. Well then, ere many more tedious Moons are over, I hope to be a *married Man. Di vostram fidem!* I feel my Importance rise, only w'th y^e^ idea of it—quantus Hominicis sum! None of y'r *Jobing* then for Me, I beg of you, my Lady Anne! what, bid a *married* Man reach you the Tea Kettle—w't an Indignity. By Heavens! I'll resent it. Pray, Madam, says I, bid y'r *own Husband* (if a Husband you must needs have to wait on you) reach it to you, & *Job* him.

What you smile at y^e^ vain Vauntings of this self-blown Bubble, as who sh'd say, Ay, let Him vapour on, his reign is short; one Month or two's Discipline under a Wife, will soon reduce y^e^ doughty Hero to y^e^ humble Level of other good Husbands. Well, Madam, be it so: were I but one, you sh'd say, I am not only a good, but a happy one.

I have yet to tell you, that Mrs. Judith Chase, y^e^ dear Charmer of my Soul, was ab't 10 years ago, at 16 years of age, married to one M^r^. Chase, a Gentleman of considerable Eminence in the Law, who was cut off by a very shock'g Casualty (poisoned by a Negro) ab't a Month after Marriage, & thus left a childless Widow, w'th a very considerable Fortune, w'c, however, by being put into bad Hands, has been much impaired; Enough however is still left to make two reasonable People happy. I reckon on my little Savings here, at ab't £500 Sterl'g, & Hers at ab't 3 Times that sum; w'c w'th my Income, my enterpris'g Spirit, my Industry & her Frugality, I hope you will think it suff't to set out with. I had almost forgot to add, what you know, I have always made a Point

of, that amongst other Excellences, She can also write a good Letter; at least I think so, & I am vain enough of my own Judgm't in this to believe that you will also think She can; as if ever She becomes mine, I shall then hope, you will admit her into y^e^ No. of y'r Friends & Correspondents.

Now, you are to know, Every Word of this is still a profound Secret, tho' I have blabb'd it to you, which I have no other reason to desire you to keep so, than that it is still possible (tho' I hope not probable) that I may be still disappointed. You shall know more, as I know more. My sister was over w'th Me last Xmas. We stay'd a fortnight. Yes, positively, of y^e^ Two, Mrs. Chase is y^e^ tallest, & save only y^e^ Difference to be ascribed to Climate, Educa'n & a diff't Plan of Life, I think there is a very near Resemblance in y'r Manners & way of thinking. Well, hush! & I'll not speak of her one word more, since you are tir'd of it. 12th March. This is my Birthday, & I count 29, Mrs. James.

M^r^. Maury, my d'r Sir, is a Gentleman every way worthy of y'r Notice & Esteem. He was born of French Parents, in Ireland, & was brought into Virginia at a year old. His Mother was a La Fontaine, of y^e^ Family, I believe, of y^e^ Fabulist: a Conjecture I am not a little confirm'd in by a Resemblance I sometimes think I can trace in Him to that droll Genius; At least He has y^e^ happiest Manner of telling a Tale of any Man I ever knew. He was so lucky as to marry a very blithe & *Buxom Lass,* of a good Family here, early in Life, who, prov'g very prolific, has bless'd y^e^ little Man with 10 fine Children. He has a Parish, & Boards a few Boys as I do; &, by this Means, bring up his Family, w'th much Credit & Comfort. His Schemes of removing have been unkindly thwarted by the Governm't. He, w'th many others, had taken up large Tracts of Land in some of those fertile Countries towards the Ohio & Mississippi, &, for the sake of his Children, was fully resolved to live there. But This is put a Stop to by a very impolitic, as well as unjust Proclama'n, forbidding any of the King's Subjects to settle Lands so far back. Thus

baffled, being indefatigably industrious, He is reconnoitring Lands in the Frontiers of Carolina; fully resolved to have his Children taught to live, if possible, independent of a capricious World. I am still happy in his Acquaintance; & tho' we live 50 or 60 miles asunder, yet we frequently see each other, & constantly write; and it is no more than Justice to Him to declare that the more I know Him, the more I esteem Him. He really is the most sensible, generous, elegant, & agreeable Friend kind Fortune has ever thrown in my way.

My sister in Law at Whickham, whom you mention w'th such obliging Tenderness, was left in Easy Circumstances; & being soon depriv'd of her fatherless Infant, wants not now any of my Services. Yet I thank you for y'r friendly Intentions towards Her. As to the Serv't I some time ago wrote to you about, I know not whether it wou'd now, whilst I am so unsettled, be adviseable for Me to engage w'th one. I have one, a Convict, from that Neighborhood, who is no gr't Credit to his Country. You will much oblige Me by delivering my best Respects to Y'r Bro'r, & his Family, as well as to all the Family at Thornbarrow, & at Lamonby. I am mortified not a little by y^e^ Reflexion that, in a very little Time, all these good People whom I once almost look'd upon as my own Relations, & whom I still rem'r w'th affec'n & Gratitude, will have totally forgot Me. But, such is y^e^ Fate of Strollers, & why sh'd I complain that it is mine: yet you might tell Me how & where They live. Is Nich: Robinson still at Shelton? w'd it not, think you, have been as well for Him to have ventur'd as I did, as to wade thro' Puddles every Day in his Life, to eat Hard Cakes at Rene Buckle's? But it is not every one of us that is calculated to succeed abroad, any more than at Home: and it is Pity, Judgment sh'd be so little consulted in y^e^ Choice of Adventurers.

I have read y^e^ Pamphlets on y^e^ Debate between Lowth & Warburton, & was much pleased, I own, to see an overbearing Basha I never lik'd, so heartily drubb'd. But He is callous, or so vain, that He is insensible of merited Reproach. What

do Critics & Conoisseurs say (if it be true what this Mr. Allen relates) of ye Demise of Dr. Brown? I was shock'd when I heard it—shock'd as a Man, as an Englishman, & as a Christian. I remember, when I was in London, on mentioning a very excellent Antidote to Suicide w'c you may have seen in Rousseau's Eloisa, He seem'd to think the Argum't in Fav'r of it still unanswer'd or unanswerable. I dare not be positive w'c word He used, but however, in ye pres't Case, They are almost synonymous: for if Rousseau has not ans'd Them, tho' it is long since I read ye Book, I think They never will be ans'd. Good God! do you really think there are Men, & Men of sense & Learning, who can argue Themselves into a Belief of ye reasonableness of such an Act? but it is too painful a subject to think about.

I thank Mrs. James for her kind Rub ab't my Negligence in answering her Letter, w'c, however, you must pardon Me (as I now begin to know a little of ye Tricks of you married Folks) for suspect'g to be a Finesse of your own. It seem'd so cleverly to furnish you w'th an Excuse; & as it belong'd to y'r Wife, I suppose you thought You might make free w'th it, with't much Ceremony. Well tell her (or rather I here tell her myself) that I always consider what I write as equally belonging to you both and, I am sure, the best Part, ye only Part worth reading in This, is particularly addressed to Mrs. James. Which is no more than a common Effect of my Gallantry. *Sic soles amicas.* Yet, Madam, if you will be so superlatively good as to oblige me w'th ano'r—I here give it to you under my Hand that I will ans'r it instantaneously. But, perhaps, you may think such a Step w'd be break'g thro' ye rules of ye House & might affront somebody. Well then, do it with't his knowledge. Always say, how the Bairns all are, & how fast They increase: let Me see, you are (by This Time I guess) 5 a Head of me—well, I must be brisk to overtake you. Is Mary still with you? Is Dolly Fox still Dolly Fox? The Miss Todds still unmarried? But w't is all This to me? Well, happy for you,

I have now only Room left just to say, that I am w't unabated Sincerity & Esteem

Y'r cordial Friend
Boucher

June 22nd, 1767.

My dear Mr. James,

This, please God, will be delivered You by Miss Jinny Boucher, that sister of mine who, you know, has been with me in Virg'a ever since I last came to Engl'd. She flatters Herself w'th spending some agreeable Hours at St. Bees, where, I hope, she will behave Herself so, as not to discredit the Recommenda'n I have given Her. Sh'd She chance to want Advice or Assistance in any of the Businesses I have commissioned Her to transact for Me, She has my Orders to apply to You, &, in short, in every Thing to consider You in England, as she does her Brother in America and, for this Liberty, I have not, at present, either much Leisure or Inclination to offer you any Apologies.

Her Resolu'n of paying this short visit to her native Country was so suddenly taken, & I have been so perpetually hurried ever since, that You must expect but a short Letter from Me, & our d'r Nancy none at all. I trust She will think my Sister's Conversa'n as some amends for my Slight. There is one Particular, interest'g enough to me, w'c however hurried, I must not omit speak'g of to you. These Heart-sickening Fevers, w'th w'c it is my Fate in all ye Hot weather Months, to be perpetually harass'd, have, I think, fully determined me at length to quit these burning Climes, & retire to Peace & Health in some quiet corner of England, be it attended even w'th Poverty and Rags, w'c, next to Sickness, you know, I think ye most desperate of human Plagues. Ask my sister for the Letters I have wrote to Mr. Radley and Mr. Hall upon this Subject, & give Her & Me y'r Opinion at least, They can do no Harm. You will say it is too romantique; but remember,

my dear Sir, that is a most material Ingredient in this motley Character of mine. Many a whimsical Project of this sort have I form'd; & I see not but that, in general, I have been as successful, as you cool headed & orderly Politicians. However, if my Plan be extravagant & improbable, Be it Yours to point out a Better: I know you will, if you can. And I have only to hint to You, that tho' I am in hard earnest, yet I think it necessary to be private about it, as I still cherish y^e^ Encouragem't given Me by my Friends here, as to Maryl'd expectat'ns; w'c, I hope you will not think either uncandid or imprudent, uncert'n as I am of y^e^ Event of my Applica'ns at Home. Of This, however, I bid you be cer'n, that if you, my dearest & best Friend, or any other Friend I have, can only point out to me any Thing like a comfortable Provision, by either of y^e^ Means I have mentioned to M^r^. Hall, I assuredly will relinquish all my American Views, and embrace it. Well, you will easily conjecture w't my Aims are, & I may trust y^e^ Considera'n of it to y'rself with't further Comments upon it.

I am not yet a married Man; & I speak it w'th much sincere grief of Heart that I do not know when I shall. or whether ever or not. I am said to be so unsettled, so giddy & fickle, that the d'r amiable Girl I have fix'd my affect'ns upon, frankly declares she dares not venture to engage w'th Me. But my Sister knows the whole Hist: of our Affair, &, being a mighty Telltale, I doubt not will soon reveal all my Secrets to Mrs. James, for w'c, sh'd I reprove Her, I know her Apology will be, that she is well convinc'd, I w'd have done the same.

You have long known my Sentiments of y^e^ worthy Author of y^e^ enclosed Letter; & unless Time, & maturer Experience may p'rchance have quite check'd those sallies, or Rhapsodies (if I may so call Them) of Benevolence, w'c I still think do Hon'r to you & to our Nature, whimsical as y^e^ Overture is, I persuade myself you will thank Me. His Acquaintance is indeed worth your courting: do not then, I beseech you, neglect writ'g to Him, even if you sh'd to Me. And sh'd you be at a Loss for a subj't, permit Me to recommend it to you to Stumble, as it were, by Chance upon some intricate Quest'n either in

Morals or Literature at large. You will be pleas'd w'th y^e^ delicate & ingenious Manner in w'c He will handle it.

I mention'd w't you s'd of The Jacksons to my Neighb'r call'd Thornton; & tho' I convinc'd Him, it was a fair & just Representa'n for w'c He sh'd be obliged to you, yet I know not how it is, I have never been thank'd for such Instances of honest Dealing, nor do I think you were. Very diff't Acc'ts are sent f'm th'r Fr'ds at W'thaven; & w't surprizes Me not a little is, that y^e^ Boys always speak of you & y^e^ School in Terms of rapture. Well, I am comforted w'th y^e^ reflexion that it is but of little moment to you, even sh'd They be instantly removed, w'c I fancy, will soon be y^e^ Case.

You will do Me Justice to believe, that much as I love my Sister, I shall almost envy Her, & secretly wish for her Chair by the old social Fire-Side. That Boyish Petulance, & wanton Giddiness of Imagina'n, I w'd fain hope, are now a little mellowed by Time & Experience; & I sh'd be rather a more agreeable Companion than in those Days of Ignorance w'n you kindly opened my Eyes, & shewd Me that to be great I must be good. Well, my dearest Friend be happy; & I shall share it with you, at least, in Idea.

Miss Boucher, w'n she returns, will afford you so fine an Opp'ty, that I fear it will look like Insolence in Me to remind You that I shall then Expect some Debts, of long stand'g both in Letters & Sermons, to be cancelled. My sincerest Love to all y'r happy Circle; & assure y'rselves, that "as I was in y^e^ Beginning, I am now, & ever will be world with't End"

Yours truly & affectionately

Boucher.

St. Mary's, July the 4^th^, 1767.

The Rev'd M^r^. John James

Dear Sir,

The Enclosed to deliver or forward by the first safe and convenient Opport'y that offers, to my Sister, who

sail'd from hence in The Shannon, Capt'n Jno. Fletcher, bound for y'r Port, on y^e^ 24^th^. ult, and has, I hope, long before This will reach you, been happy in spending some social Hours under y'r hospitable Roof. Yet, as y^e^ fate of every Adventurer on y^e^ wat'ry Element is precarious & uncertain, I thought it safest to transmit w't This encloses thro' y'r Hands, that sh'd my Sister be not arriv'd, You may keep Them till She does. As she is but a mere Novice in Exchange affairs, sh'd None of our W'thaven Friends offer th'r Service, She is directed to sollicit y'r assistance in negotiat'g y^e^ Bill. And as I am sure it will meet with all due drawn at so few days, I shall hardly forgive any unpolish'd & uncivilized sh'd ask any Premium, even if He advanced Her y^e^ ready Cash upon it. I have so earnestly recommended this worthy girl to y'r Friendship and fraternal Care, sh'd she stand in need of that Care, that I cannot suppose it necessary to say more.

M^r^. Cooper, a Queen's-man (& if I mistake not, somewhere from y^e^ Neighborhood of Ravenglass, President of The College at New York, ab't a Month ago at Annapolis, accompanied by one McLean, a Clergyman from East Jersey. His Business, I learn, was to know y^e^ sentim'ts of y^e^ Clergy & others w'th regard to a Bishop's being sent to America: and tho' I am not told w't Encouragem't He met w'th, yet from y^e^ Conversation I have heard upon y^e^ Subj't, I can hardly suppose y^e^ Proposal w'd go down well. They were much taken, it seems, with Cooper at Annapolis, where he was treated with much respect & courtesy. Do you know Him? and, is it one Miles Cooper who, I have some faint Remembrance, published a volume of Poems w'n I was last in England? If it be, forget not to send me the vol: by my sister. You surely will not need me to remind you abt. y^e^ Enquiries I commissioned you to make abt. my Compeer, The Rev'd Benedict Allen. It may, to you, p'rhaps have y^e^ Appearance of being somewhat mean and underhanded, yet as no ill Use is intended to be made of y^e^ Intelligence, I hope nei'r you nor y'r Oxford correspondent will be unnecessarily scrupulous.

Ever since I last wrote you, I have rec'd fresh Encouragement w'th Regard to my Maryland Prospects; & am bid not to fear but that ere long genteel Provision will be made for me there. What shall I do, say You? Relinquish every Hope and wish of returning to you? A hard sentence that; and yet perhaps in y^e^ End it may be much Harder to relinquish Elegance and Plenty, in Exchange for Contempt & Poverty. I confess, my d'r Sir, I confess myself fickle and wavering—but, how can I avoid it, thus perpetually sollicited by opposite Views. Shall I leave it to Chance—or will you kindly once more take it upon you, to direct me? But, alas! so immensely distant as You are, and so seldom as you write, every Appearance may be altered, & my resolut'n unalterably fix'd, ere I can hear f'm you. Well, at least, you will pray for me, & recommend me to y^e^ kind care of God's good Providence. Once more, my dearest Friends, permit me to bespeak y'r Kindness to my wander'g Sister; and so, assure y'selves. you will most effectually oblige her poor, forlorn Brother,

Y'r most sincere & aff't Frd.

Jona'n Boucher.

St. Mary's, Nov'r 28th, 1767.

To Rev. M^r^ James

My dearest Friend,

Altho' I have already wrote a Sort of a Letter to *our* dear Nancy, & by this same Conveyance (w'c howev'r w'n I wrote to Her I expected w'd have been by W'thaven) yet, hav'g last Ev'ning rec'd a Pacquet f'm my Sister in w'c She speaks so feelingly of y'r obliging Kindness to Her & y'r many Expressions of Friendship for Me, in y^e^ first overflowings of my Heart, I cannot but sit down, purposely, to return You my sincerest Thanks. I blush to be told of y^e^ Trouble my

whimsical Projects have given you; & hardly know how to set about telling You, that long ago I had discover'd how romantic & impracticable such a Scheme was; & that, for some Months past, I have scarce had a Thought of speedily obtain'g a Settlem't in England. It mortifies & overwhelms Me w'th Shame to confess to You that I cannot but wonder you did not discover, that the Proposal evidently wore the face of y^e^ rash & eager Resolves of an impatient Mind, sour'd & fretted p'rhaps, just ab't y^e^ Time, by some galling Disappointm't. In y^e^ cool Moments of deliberate Attention methinks I know Engl'd, & know myself, too well, to be dup'd by my Imagina'n, w'c w'd persuade Me of y^e^ Practicability of my chimerical Plans. My Sister surely has not well comprehended y'r Instructions respect'g y^e^ oath to be taken in y^e^ Case of purchas'g a Living: In pro Conscientis I see no moral Turpitude in this terrible Crime of Simony; &, to my Concep'ns, it is infinitely more venial than the thousand dirty Finesses & unworthy Condescensions daily imposed upon y^e^ Candidates for Preferm't. But might I not as well, at once, avail myself of y^e^ obvious Expedient w'c Terne Filius charges on y^e^ Children of Alma Mater, & kiss my Thumbs instead of y^e^ Book; or, like Capt'ns of Ships at y^e^ Custom House, take a previous Oath that all I swear there sh'd go for Noth'g, as endeav'r to slur it over by any more refined. but not less guilty stratagem? No, my dearest Sir, We already lab'r under enow of Grievances of this Sort; let Me not then needlessly plunge myself into fresh ones. America is, doubtless on this, as well as many other Acc'ts, y^e^ Country for Me. We are much less under y^e^ Controll of dogmatis'g Superiors here than you are; and amongst other acceptable Effects of such Inatten'n in our Govern'rs, let Me whisper in y'r Ear that I have hitherto escap'd Notice & Censure, tho' I have not above two or three Times in y^e^ 5 years I have been an officiat'g Mini'r here, read y^e^ Athanasian Creed Abstracted f'm y^e^ atten'n due to these Considera'ns, I do not think my Pride w'd suffer Me now to act in a subordinate Capacity to

any Man whatever—scarcely p'rhaps to Mr. James himself. Yet it is not improbable but that I may yet again apply to you on ye very same Score: like a Child, when aggrieved & abused abroad that instantly runs to make its Complaint to an indulgent Parent, I no sooner think myself slighted, insulted, or anyways scurvily treated here abroad, than I immediately resolve to quit ye inhospitable Climes, & return to ye Enjoym't of Fr'dship w'th you. Eager however & resolute as I think myself in these Designs, a Recollec'n of ye Indignities I have suffer'd even in my native Country soon reconciles Me to ye Place where I am, & by a rapid Transition, Passion instantly exclaims, Ingrata Patria! ne ossa quidem habeas. And now by ye assistance of ye Clue, methinks You will easily trace out all ye whimsical Meanders of this fickle Head & Heart of Mine. In this only I am invariably steady, that c'd I know of a comfortable Independence in Engl'd, comeatable upon honest Terms, I w'd instantly fly to it; & ye only Instance in w'c y'r Friendship can be serviceable to Me at present in this Respect, is to be on ye Watch; & sh'd such an offer appear, in ye unaccountable Revolu'ns of human affairs, advertise Me of it. Will you also be so obliging to Me as to write ye Substance of This to that very worthy young Man, Billy Hall? My Sister says both He & You, she gather'd f'm y'r Conversa'n seem'd to think but unfavourably of Mr. Radley: my Sister in Law speaks of Him plainly as an odd, out of the Way Man. All I infer f'm all y'r Strictures on his Levities is, that He sh'd have been a Virg'a Parson—such Improprieties possibly might have been Merits here. But why sh'd I think longer of Him, w'n I am now ab't to tell you, that, at length, I am assur'd & I hope beyond a Possibility of Disappointm't, of Preferment equal p'rhaps, if not superior to w't Mons'r Radley himself enjoys. You must often have heard Me speak (good Irish that, a'nt it?) of Mr. Addison. He is my James in America. To his Friendship I owe all my Hopes of Advancem't. Doubtless I w'd tell you how vexatiously I was disappointed, just in ye moment too

of Fruition, last Year. Well, it was not till ab't a Month ago, that ano'r Vacancy happened in y^e^ Province by y^e^ Demise of an old Scotsman. My Friend heard of it but in y^e^ Ev'n'g, & next Morn'g took a Ride of 50 Miles, & din'd w'th the Gov'r. His Excellency assured Him, He had not forgot y^e^ Promise made to Him in my Fav'r, & w'd certainly fulfil it; but that some Difficulties arose f'm M^r^. Allen, w'c I must Explain. Know then M^r^. Sharpe has rec'd positive & peremptory orders f'm L'd B—e to confer every possible Fav'r upon this Man, & in p'rticular, to induct Him to two Livings (w'c, Thanks to y^e^ Wisdom of a Maryl'd Legislature, is not a possible one, there being a Barrier of an express Act of Assembly in y^e^ Way, w'c can neither be scal'd nor forced). This, it seems, piques y^e^ haughty Favourite, who, however must have it in his Choice either to accept of y^e^ last vacated Living, or to remain at Annap's, & poor Boucher must be contented to accept of his Refusals. Thus stand my affairs at present: A—n is there now & will be at St. Mary's next week to bring Me Tidings of my Fate. The Country Living is to Me much y^e^ most eligible, tho' that in y^e^ City is by no means contemptible; more especially w'n considered, as it ought to be, as a cert'n step to Promotion to y^e^ Man who behaves well, & will therefore, I trust, be so to Me. I know you will love this indefatigable zealous Friend of mine for my Sake: W't it can be that has attach'd Him so suddenly in so strong a manner to Me, I may not devise. You know He took his Master's Degree at Queen's; & is justly esteemed y^e^ most learned & sensible Man in Maryl'd. Like you in most Respects, He differs from you in This, He is keen, shrewd, active & busy in Matters of public Concern; & as I sometimes say to myself, seems to think all Merit center'd unsuccessfully surmount'g all y^e^ Difficulties thrown in y'r Way by rival Candidates, & as He calls it, carrying his Point. He is cool, orderly & cautious in his Proceedings; whilst I, as He once told Me, merely guided by Imagina'n & y^e^ first Impulses of Passion, am hasty, rash, inconsiderate, flighty & fickle. Yet,

He will have Me push'd forward in y^e^ World, illy calculated as I am by Nature for scrambling & jostling for Places & Preferments.

Well, am I not wise to suffer myself to be merely passive in y^e^ Affair? Yet w'd He permit Me, I am sure I have spite enough (& as th'r Ingredients are not greatly dissimilar) I am so vain as to think too that I have that enough to scourge this overbearing Sycophant. I have now by Me, & almost ready for y^e^ Press an Allegorical Pourtrait of Him, attempted somewhat in Swift's Manner—but, I know, my Mentor will sentence it to y^e^ Flames: for y^e^ Weapons of Wit it seems in political Contentions are darted in vain ag'st Power & Favour, & but recoil on y^e^ Head of y^e^ too-adventurous Assailant. Have I not desir'd you slyly & snugly to pick me up some Anecdotes of this Minion's Birth, Parentage & Educa'n. Fain w'd He persuade y^e^ People here that He has been fortunate in all these Respects: He will not however bear y^e^ close Inspec'n of a Queen's Man's penetrat'g Eye. My Friend sets Him down as a shallow, yet plausible, supple, wriggling, insinuat'g Clerical Coxcomb. Pray do not be fearful or negligent in this Matter: sh'd you be distrustful of Me, be confident I shall not be allow'd to make an improper Use of any Intelligence y'r Friends in Oxford may pick up for you.

Have You a Map of Maryland & Virginia by Fry & Jefferson? If not, as 'tis much y^e^ Best, pray furnish y'rself w'th one, if for no other Reason, merely that you may be able to pursue Me whilst, Arab-like, I wander around these Forest-clad Plains. At present, look ab't half a Degree below Annap's, on y^e^ Western Shore for Herring Bay, on y^e^ Waters of The Chesapeak. There it is I expect to pitch my Tent. It looks like a charming situa'n, & if it be but healthy, I shall certainly be happy in it. But, believe Me, I do not complain of ill Health with't Reason: Dur'g y^e^ Hot Weather I am scarce ever well, & even now I am not clear of Fevers. Oh! that kind Fortune had happily circumscrib'd my Lot, & early fix'd Me in some sequester'd spot, where, like you, I might

have sat down, in y^e^ lap of Ease, w'th my Nut-brown Maid. But my restless Nature forbad this: & as tho' I had imbrued my Hands in a Brother's Blood I seem fated, like Cain, to be a Fugitive & a Vagabond upon y^e^ face of y^e^ Earth. I am grieved more that this Family Complaint, this Spirit of Dissatisfac'n, sh'd have gain'd so gr't an Ascendency over my Sister. She is perplexed whether to remain in Engl'd, or to return hither; & tho' she asks it of Me, 'twould surely be incongruous in Me to determine for Her in a Case where I am a Party. I wish she w'd shew Mrs. James y^e^ L'r I have just wrote Her; but that I suppose Female Delicacy, or, as it is between ourselves, I may speak out & say Female Pride will restrain Her from doing. I have howev'r referr'd Her to Mrs. James & beg that good Lady's assistance. Y'r own Discernm't, my d'r James will make it needless to observe that much of this L'r is, a la mode des Jesuites, Tibi Soli.

I am most affectionately Y'rs

J. Boucher.

A DIARY OF A BALTIMOREAN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(Read before the Society, October 14, 1912, by Samuel Claggett Chew, M.D., LL.D.)

I have thought it probable that the following extracts from a diary kept by a young Baltimorean during a visit to England and France a few years after the war of the American Revolution may be of some interest to Baltimoreans and Marylanders of more than a century later.

The diary came into my possession many years ago from my grandmother Mrs. John Scott. The writer of the diary was Mr. Thomas Parkin, who was born in Baltimore in 1774, and was in his twenty-first year at the time of his visit to

Europe, when such visits were much less frequently made than is the case at the present time.

Mr. Parkin was the only son of Richard Parkin, Esq., an English gentleman, who came to Baltimore from the West Indies, and his wife, Rachel Lyde Goodwin. He was a first cousin of Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin Scott, the wife of the Honorable John Scott, Chief Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Baltimore in 1812 and 1813, in the possession of whose family the diary has been for more than a hundred years. He was also a second cousin of the late Thomas Parkin Scott, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore.—S. C. C.

On Sunday, November 16th, 1794, I sailed from Baltimore (in company with Francis Cracroft, John Lowry, Joseph Lecky and Captain Cockerill, an Englishman who had been captured by a French privateer) on board the *Republican,* Captain James Simpson, bound to London, with a fine breeze at N. W. and passed Cape Henry the next day at 7 P. M. On the 19th we saw three Frigates which pursued us; the commodore sent a boat to us with a lieutenant who informed us that they were from Brest bound to the Chesapeake, out 35 days. After a slight examination of the Captain's papers, he politely wished us a good passage and proceeded. . . .

At eight o'clock in the evening on the 10th of December we were hailed by two Frigates bound to the Westward, but as they did not board us we could not determine to what nation they belonged.

On the 12th we had three providential escapes, which ought to impress every mind with gratitude to our Sovereign Protector. About 4 o'clock in the morning we unexpectedly made the Light-House of Scilly, bearing S. E. distant about 3 miles. These islands are surrounded with concealed rocks which run out a considerable distance. The morning was dark and gloomy and kept us in the most distressing suspense for about

half an hour, when we were rejoiced to discover that we had luckily escaped.[1] About 10 o'clock A. M. we made the Land's End to leeward distant 2 miles, and, though the day continued uncommonly dark, we plainly perceived the sea breaking over the Longships, a parcel of rocks directly at the Land's End, which we could not have avoided if our ship had missed stays, but fortunately she did not, and putting about we stood to the westward hoping to get out into the ocean and there continue till the wind was more favorable and the weather cleared. We then flattered ourselves that the principal danger was passed, and in consequence of it we went to sleep as we were much fatigued from sitting up the preceding night and had been considerably agitated and alarmed. In about an hour we were disagreeably awakened with the sudden cry of Breakers. We immediately ran on deck and looking to leeward saw a tempestuous sea breaking and foaming over several dreadful rocks, which proved to be the Seven Stones, about half a mile distant. They extend two miles in length and one in breadth, so that we were uncertain whether we were not in the midst of them. We immediately put about and by chance alone escaping them steered out into the ocean, the Captain declaring that he would not again venture in until the wind and weather proved more favourable. We sailed about 30 leagues to westward and then again putting about passed Scilly and made the Land's End at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 14th of December. The wind being N. E. it still continued contrary, which induced us to request the Captain to land us wherever he found convenient. He complied and on the 16th landed us in his boat between Start Point and Bolt Head in Devonshire at a country seat belonging to a Mr. Stroud. Not finding any person here we walked on with our trunks on our shoulders to Salcomb, a small town distant about one mile and on a bay of the same name. During the voyage all my fellow passengers appeared

[1] The perilous character of navigation among these islands is shown by a local proverb, that for every man who dies a natural death in the islands the sea takes nine.

desirous of pleasing and consequently succeeded. . . Looking into a newspaper, we perceived that orders had been issued to make all vessels from Maryland perform quarantine in consequence of an infectious complaint supposed to prevail in Baltimore. We congratulated ourselves on fortunately escaping this disagreeable circumstance, which we did by landing at a distance from any town of note and were in fact indebted to contrary winds for it.

Finding it impossible to procure postchaises at Salcomb, Lowry, Lecky and myself took a guide and walked at night to Kingsbridge, a pleasant little town 5 miles distant and situate at the head of Salcomb Bay. Cracroft and Cockerill came up with our baggage the next morning in a boat. Here we met with seven gentlemen who had just landed from the ship *Hope* from New York, but we knew none of them. Cockerill set off on horseback for Totness, distant 12 miles, and the other four of us followed, all in one postchaise, the only one we could get. Here Captain Cockerill left us. During our passage he heard political sentiments, songs and toasts which could not have been agreeable, but he behaved politely and prudently.

Salcomb and Kingsbridge are both very old towns and contain nothing of any note. We slept at Totness and whilst the chaises were preparing we walked about the town. It is one of the most ancient in England, situate on the Dart, a handsome river. It is a disagreeable place and the houses are principally crowded on one long and narrow street. We saw an old gothic church and the outside of a very old and strong castle quite overgrown with ivy; but the man who kept the key being from home we could not get admittance.

After breakfast we set off and crossed the Dart over a strong old stone bridge. At Newton, a small village distant 8 miles, we changed horses and after crossing a heath of 4 miles in extent we were agreeably surprised with a sudden view of a fine country, the sea, the river Exe, and Exeter which stands on it and is distant from Newton 16 miles. It is a large but

not a handsome town. Lecky and myself walked to the cathedral where we saw a great many old monuments and were told a great many lies about them. It is one of the oldest cathedrals in England; its foundation was laid in A. D. 930 in the reign of Athelstan and it was completed 500 years later. It also has one of the largest and finest organs in England, of 1500 pipes. The view at entering is grand and awful, but it grew dark before we had gratified our curiosity. . . .

Throughout Devonshire the fields were very small and separated by sodded banks; they are intended principally for grazing and, though so late in the season, were covered with verdure and the birds were chirping in the trees. The houses, except in the towns and even in the smallest of them, were made of mud and thatched, and though very ugly had a warm and comfortable appearance. The lower class of people were well clothed and lived more comfortably than I expected. Their fine ruddy complexions excited our admiration. After a hasty cold dinner we proceeded on to Dorchester, distant 15 miles, which contains nothing worthy of note though the capital of a shire.

After an early breakfast the next morning we set off to Blandford, distant 16 miles, the handsomest town we had seen, situated in a lovely valley on a most beautiful river. About a quarter of a mile from the town we saw an elegant seat belonging to Mr. Portman, who owns a handsome square in London called Portman Square. Salisbury, the capital of Wiltshire, is situated in a fine valley on the beautiful river Avon which rises in this shire but is not the Avon so much celebrated. There is here a very large and elegant cathedral; the steeple is 400 feet high and the building 455 feet long. We saw a great many elegant monuments, but had no guide. The next day we left Salisbury at day-break, and passing Andover and Basingstoke in Hampshire we saw a monument to the memory of Lord Heathfield, the famous General Elliott, who defended Gibraltar so bravely. . . . On December 13th about 11 miles from London we passed large, new barracks where, we were

informed, a good many soldiers were stationed, as there were in every town through which we passed; I should suppose for fear of commotion among the people, as the war is extremely unpopular. Through the three last counties which we crossed the roads were delightful. We saw here very little appearance of poverty, though there was a servile politeness in the manners of the people, who do not possess that independent spirit which glows in the breast of an American. I was frequently asked by persons quite as well dressed as I was for a shilling, after doing me some small favour. The servants are not paid by the master of the house, but frequently pay for their places, which is a great imposition on travelers who, after discharging a pretty good bill, have to pay the hostler, shoeblack, chambermaid, postilion, and waiters. . . .

December 24th. In the evening I went to Drury Lane Theatre. It is large and extremely elegant and contains four rows of boxes, a capacious pit and galleries. It occurred to me that the voice could not fill it, but it is so constructed that a moderate voice is heard distinctly. The magnificence of the scenery and dresses surpassed my expectations, but the performance I thought very little superior to what I had seen before.

25th. I employed the day in rambling about the streets, which are very narrow and confined and so crowded that it is difficult to pass. There is a continual cloud of smoke proceeding from the coal fires and pressed down by the atmosphere which obliges us to burn candles all day. In the evening I met Richard Chew, an old school-mate at Washington College in Kent County, Md.

26th. I walked to the west end of the city, the place of residence of the nobility. The streets are wide and some of the houses very elegant. In the evening I went to Covent Garden Theatre, which is very elegant but inferior to Drury Lane; the performance also was not so good.

28th. I visited a sponging house, where I was surprised to see some of the prisoners keeping little stores and others who

were mechanics following their former occupations. In fact it was almost a little town, where every convenience might be procured for money. In the evening I went to the opera where I saw a thousand people clapping an Italian opera of which they did not understand one syllable.

30*th.* To St. Paul's Church, built by Sir Christopher Wren; begun in 1675 and finished in 1715. Its magnificence is equal to its magnitude. It has a geometrical staircase of ninety steps all supported by the bottom; but the greatest curiosity is the Whispering Gallery, where sounds are enlarged to an amazing degree; shutting the door appears as loud as a severe clap of thunder. The least whisper is heard around the whole circumference, and one speaking against the wall appears to be present to another on the opposite side, though the distance is 140 feet. . . . It is destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of illustrious men.

31*st.* To Westminster Abbey, a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, where most of the English monarchs have been crowned and many interred. It contains not only the monuments of Kings but also of statesmen, heroes, poets and men distinguished by genius and science. Nothing can be more solemn than a walk in this mansion of the dead. It made me so melancholy that I was under the necessity of going to Drury Lane Theatre where I saw the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, who richly merits all the encomiums she has received.[1]

1795.

January the —: I employed principally in delivering my introductory letters, which procured me great attention.

[1] It is interesting to find by reference to Genest's *English Stage*, Vol. VII, page 186, a copy of which in 10 volumes is in the Library of the Peabody Institute and another copy in that of the Johns Hopkins University, that on the evening of December 31st, 1794, the date given in the Diary, the great play of *Measure for Measure* was acted at Drury Lane Theatre, and that Mrs. Siddons took the splendid part of Isabella, and her brother, John Philip Kemble, that of the Duke.—S. C. C.

Messrs. Christie and Alexander were particularly polite. I was happy to meet Mr. Buchanan Smith, but I lost one valuable friend, Lecky, who went to Dublin to visit his friends after an absence of seven years. . . . The palaces in the west end of the town display very little of the magnificence of royalty. St. James's Palace, the King's residence, was originally a hospital for leprous females, and was dedicated to that Saint. It is an ugly, irregular pile of buildings and has a very mean exterior appearance. Adjoining it is St. James's Park and contiguous to that the Green Park which has a fine piece of water on the most elevated part. There is also another called Hyde Park, adorned with a noble piece of water called the Serpentine and with plantations of various kinds of trees.

27*th*. I was today attacked with a pleurisy which confined me to my room until February 5th. I was attended by Doctor Hamilton, a friend of Lowry's.

On February 14th I ventured out of the house and took a little exercise, which was of great service to me.

February 16*th*. I waited on Mr. Pinckney [1] and procured a passport as I proposed going to France.

On the 22d I was again attacked by a severe indisposition which confined me until the 11th of March. . . .

The Historic and Shakespeare galleries contain some exquisite pictures by the most celebrated artists. The Charity Schools are numerous and on extensive plans, and they are honourable testimony to the public liberality. If we consider the important transactions negotiated within its walls, the Exchange is the first building in London, for there are arranged the methods for the exchange of the commodities and blessings of life with the most distant regions of the earth.

March 19*th*. I set off for Gravesend to embark for France. Young and Chew accompanied me, the former with the inten-

[1] Thomas Pinckney of Charleston, S. C., who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, was United States Minister to Great Britain in 1792-1796, in the first administration of General Washington.—S. C. C.

tion of going to America in the *Republican*, the latter from friendship. . . .

20*th*. At 4 oclock A. M. we went on board the brig *Union*, Captain Smith, of New Bedford, cleared for Charleston but secretly bound for Havre, and immediately got under way with a fine breeze.

21*st*. We came to anchor off Dover where the rascally pilots, not being able to persuade the Captain, wished to run us on some rocks and nearly succeeded by directing to bad anchorage.

We arrived at Havre at 4 P. M. on the 23d. I had provided no bedding and consequently slept in my clothes every night. Havre is an irregular, dirty, disagreeable town, but extremely populous for its size (as several families live in one house), containing probably 50,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall and the gates are shut every evening.

24*th*. Having procured passports, Captain Parks and myself left Havre at 2 o'clock in a cabriole. Our equipage was laughable, a mean-looking, two-wheel carriage with three horses abreast, each of which would have rivalled in beauty the famous Rosinante. One of them was mounted by a postilion in a fur cap and jackboots, who displayed great dexterity in a continual cracking of his whip. . . .

26*th*. We arrived at Paris at 3 o'clock P. M. Soon after leaving Havre we gave a poor boy who was traveling on foot to Paris permission to ride behind on our carriage. We also gave him some of the provisions which we had with us. At supper he gave us a specimen of French equality. Though as dirty as a pig he sat down without being asked and began to pull and haul with his fingers without ceremony. My pride did not take offence at this, but my appetite did, and I was under the necessity of informing him that we wished to sup alone. On the way to Paris we passed through a great many villages, sometimes six or eight in sight at the same moment, and most beautifully situated, which made the prospect charming. They contained a great many children with fine blooming

complexions. Though we saw innumerable idlers on the road agriculture appeared tolerably well attended to. The women are great politicians. At every stage we would see a collection of them debating.

Paris was so crowded that I found it difficult to procure a room. I visited the different manufactures, public buildings and spectacles; the Gobelins, the china, porcelain and glass manufactories. The Gobelins are manufactures of tapestry in which the most elegant pictures are copied with surprising exactness and the beauty and different gradations of colors preserved. . . . The Pantheon will be a superb building when finished. The vault below is intended for the receptacle of the illustrious dead. Voltaire and Rousseau are deposited there. Mirabeau and Marat were there, but have been expelled, and in place of the latter they intend to substitute Charlotte Corday, his assassin.[1] What revolutions take place here every day.

I traversed the Invalid Hospital with inexpressible delight. The building is superb and the ample provisions made must inspire the republican soldier with an enthusiasm of zeal and courage.

I was sorry to observe while in Paris a great want of unanimity in political opinion. The women are violently opposed to the Republic and many of them wish for a king. The lower class of both sexes are discontented but I believe their discontent proceeds entirely from the scarcity of bread. Many wish for a government somewhat similar to the American, and that, I think, will be established. I saw a woman who kept a coffee-house tear the national colours down from her door, stamp and spit on them and execrate the Republic and the Convention because bread was scarce. The city was perfectly tranquil whilst I remained there, except that on the 1st and 2nd of April a mob burst open the doors of the Convention and demanded bread; and, it being impossible to supply them, in-

[1] Charlotte Corday was guillotined on July 17th, 1793.

sulted and threatened the members, but the majority of the citizens were virtuous and soon silenced the rioters.[1]

The conversation of the Parisians is charmingly polite and affable and their manners graceful. If you are so fortunate as to be seated near a fine woman at any public amusement you may enter into conversation without hesitation, and their little chit-chat is delightfully entertaining. I rode with some acquaintances to St. Cloud and Versailles. The Queen's palace and garden at St. Cloud are very handsome but quite neglected. They are most beautifully situated on the summit of a gradual ascent from the banks of the Seine. The external appearance of the palace at Versailles is not grand, though the decorations of the chambers are superb, but unfortunately many of the best pictures have been removed. We were shown as of great consequence the door through which the Queen fled when the Parisians came to demand the King's return. The gardens surpass all description and are kept in some repair. There are in them 700 statues and an immense number of fountains gushing from the mouths of the heathen gods and the heroes of antiquity. The orangery contains 1200 large trees and an infinite number of small ones. I plucked an orange from one which, I was told, had stood there five hundred years.

May 6th. I left Paris with a heavy heart, traveling in a postchaise with C. Apthorp of Boston.

On the 7th we slept at Magny, on the 8th at Rouen, and on the 9th at Havre, where I was detained for an opportunity till the 16th. I then went on board of the *Ruby,* Captain Richards of Charleston, and arrived at Dover on the 18th. Here I was again struck with the servility which I had observed on first landing in England. Two inn-keepers, well dressed and genteel looking fellows, came a mile down the beach with glasses to see if any passengers were coming ashore. As soon as they observed us they ran as fast as we sailed and met us on landing

[1] Mr. Parkin's visit to Paris was made eight months after the Reign of Terror, the subsidence of which dates from the execution of Robespierre on July 28, 1794.—S. C. C.

quite breathless. As soon as they could speak intelligibly they began to recommend their different houses, each seizing us by the arm and entreating us to give him the preference, as an inducement promising good fare and postchaise and horses below the customary price. With one we were obliged to go and after suppper I could not refrain from expressing my opinion of his conduct. In excuse he said provisions were so high and taxes so heavy in consequence of the war that they were compelled to descend to these meannesses or starve, and when we required his moderate bill he said we must consider his promises as intended to convey no meaning but merely as the effect of opposition. After supper we left Dover and arrived in London the next morning at 10 o'clock. . . .

On the anniversary of the King's birthday (June 4th) at St. Paul's I experienced more real pleasure and more sensible emotions than at any other place in England. There were assembled between seven and ten thousand charity children in their different uniforms, and about twelve thousand ladies and gentlemen to hear a sermon from the Bishop of ——. To look around and reflect that those children were clothed and educated by the voluntary contributions of their generous countrymen gave strangers reason to conclude the English the most amiable of nations. . . .

To Vauxhall with a party. The gardens were elegantly illuminated; the music, company, etc., gave it a most enchanting appearance. I was delighted; it is a charming place for adventures.

I rode with Hamilton to Greenwich, which I thought a striking instance of English pride. One of the pensioners observed to me with great propriety that the building was far too elegant for the purpose, and induced strangers to suppose the inhabitants lived very comfortably, which, he assured me, was not the case.

June 28th. In company with Mr. McKea, of Alexandria, I rode in a heavy coach to Nottingham, through Northamptonshire to Leicester. We traveled all the way with six inside and

sometimes nine outside passengers, so that even in the day we could see but little of the country. We walked about the town and from the castle beheld a most beautiful and extensive prospect. The castle is a handsome building belonging to, and formerly the residence of, the Duke of Newcastle, situated on a high rock inaccessible on one side, at the bottom of which runs a canal which you see for many miles directing its course through the most beautiful meadows. It was the cheerful time of hay-harvest, which made the prospect still more lively and picturesque.

July 1*st.* We rode in a postchaise through Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire to Sheffield in Yorkshire. Its manufactories are cutlery and large plated ware.

2*d.* Through Barnsley and Wakefield to Leeds on the river Aire where we visited their cloth Halls of which they have two, one for white cloths the other for coloured. We saw some handsome buildings and a good assembly room, but thought their theatre and performance very paltry.

We celebrated the Fourth of July in company with Messrs. Saul and Stovin, two English gentlemen of the right sentiment, who drank our republican toasts with apparent pleasure. . . .

11*th.* We went by water to Warrington; in several places the road passed under the canal, so that we were sailing over the people's heads. Sometimes the canal was raised twenty feet above the surrounding meadows. We had a great deal of company on board, perhaps a hundred and fifty, principally market people, though in the cabin there were one or two pleasant women, particularly a charming Quaker. The next morning we arrived at Liverpool about 12 o'clock. The docks are more convenient here than I could have conceived and the place is most advantageously situated for commerce. The warehouses are remarkably fine, the King's tobacco warehouse containing 8000 hogsheads. The theatre is very neat and the performance better than I have seen anywhere in the country.

. . . .

We went to a concert with the Misses Tomlinson with whom

I had the pleasure of being acquainted in London. The music was good, the room handsome and the appearance of the ladies brilliant. We returned and supped with them and spent the evening delightfully. Our opposition in political sentiments afforded a very pleasant contest. The friendly attention of the family I shall ever retain in grateful remembrance.

15*th*. In a post-coach to Newcastle-under-Tyne in Cheshire. I formed a very unfavourable opinion of the town. In the house in which we lodged there were several Irish officers who were drunk and fighting all night, and when we sat down to snpper the waiter ran in in a great hurry to shut the windows for fear we should have a stone thrown at our heads. The next morning we breakfasted at Stafford, of which Mr. Sheridan is the member of Parliament; then through Wolverhampton and further to Birmingham in Warwickshire. . . .

18*th*. Left Birmingham in the mail and traveled through a part of Warwickshire and Worcestershire to Oxford, where we supped, and thence through Oxfordshire and Bucks County to London, distant 54 miles, where we arrived on the 19th. I could not help regretting that I passed through Oxford in the night so that I could not have an opportunity of seeing it. We have had a delightful ride through a lovely country and saw many elegant country seats.

25*th*. In company with citizen Hatch of Boston I set off in a post-coach for Bristol. We passed through a part of Bucks County . . . and had a delightful view of the river Cliefden on which there were some ladies fishing, and saw a beautiful seat of the Earl of Inchiquin, the residence of the late Prince of Wales. We arrived at Bristol, distant 113 miles, on the 26th. Bristol is in Somersetshire, situated on the Severn, but not so convenient for shipping or so large as Liverpool. From Brandon Hill we had a good view of the town and a charming country prospect. . . .

27*th*. We rode in a postchaise from Bristol to Bath, 13 miles distant along a hilly, narrow road. There are some beautiful houses in Bath built in the form of crescents, but the town

taken altogether is irregular though very handsome. The pump room is small and paltry though in a superb building. The water is much warmer but in taste similar to the Berkeley Springs in Virginia. The baths are very handsome and convenient and may be had of any temperature. . . .

28*th.* From Bath to Windsor, distant 87 miles, through a remarkably fine grain country and so good a road that we traveled 10 miles an hour.

We went to the castle from which we had a prospect more beautiful and extensive than any language can convey an adequate idea of. From there to the chapel where the royal family attend prayers every morning. We afterwards walked on the terrace and saw the King, Queen, the Princesses and Prince of Orange. The Princesses have fine, lively, expressive eyes, but are not handsome.

29*th.* Through Windsor Park to Hampton Court in Middlesex on the Thames. The palace at Hampton Court is very handsome and has some fine paintings. There is also a pretty garden in which there is a maze covering about a quarter of an acre with two trees in the centre which we were about an hour getting to.

After dinner to Richmond on the Thames in Surrey. We stopped at the Castle Inn where there was a large party of ladies and gentlemen who had music with them. To sit at the bottom of the yard on the banks of the Thames, to listen to the music, to look at and admire fifty fine women on the green and to see the boats rowing up and down the river was enchanting. Hatch forcibly dragged me away to the famous Hill from which there is a fine prospect, but inferior to that from the Castle at Windsor. After tea we rode to London, 12 miles. . . .

August 8*th.* Citizen McKea, Captain Clifton and myself rode to Gravesend in Kent, 22 miles; and the next morning embarked on board the Schooner *Fly* of Philadelphia bound to City Point, Virginia.

10*th.* Came to anchor off Margate and on the 11th off

Deal amidst the Russian fleet consisting of 6 ships of 74 guns, 6 of 64, and 6 frigates, all of which looked remarkably well. In the evening we went ashore and drank tea.

12*th*. Sailed through the Jamaica fleet beating up the Channel.

17*th*. Lost sight of land and until the 20th had not two hours of favourable winds.

23*d*. At 3 P. M. spoke the three-masted schooner *Mosquito*, Captain Harshaw, from Baltimore to Bourdeaux. In the morning of the 26th at 6 o'clock I was awakened by the noise of an impudent sailor who was cursing the mate for having spoken to him for negligence in steering. The Captain immediately ran on deck, called the fellow a d—d rascal and ordered him forward. The fellow pulled off his coat, retorted the epithet of rascal and refused to obey him. We should have immediately ironed him or at least have made the attempt (in which we might not have succeeded, as, I believe, the other seamen favoured him), if we could have spared him; but as we could not, the Captain only threatened punishment when we got to Virginia, and called upon us to witness that if he ever misbehaved again he would iron him and have him tried for mutiny on our arrival in America. . . .

September 15*th*. We amused ourselves with making experiments with a bottle which we corked well and lowered about fifty fathoms, and when we drew it up the cork was forced in by the pressure of water and the bottle was full. If the cork was too large to be pressed in, the sides of the bottle gave way.

16*th*. We caught a shark after several unsuccessful attempts; he measured from the head to the root of the tail 5 feet and from the root to the end of the tail 2 feet. At night we supped on the shark; its flesh was hard and lean and, I thought, very insipid.

18*th*. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon we had a severe gale from the eastward which continued nearly 24 hours with heavy rain. It then became calm and continued so until the night of the 20th, when we had most remarkable weather,

sometimes blowing a dreadful gale for about half an hour with torrents of rain, then becoming perfectly calm for a few minutes, then beginning to blow again and so on alternately until the morning of the 21st. . . .

23*d*. We spoke a ship from Savannah to Philadelphia; her captain informed us that Mr. Jay's effigy had been burned in all the States.

25*th*. We had soundings in the morning in 42 fathoms of water and in the afternoon we struck a dolphin about 3 feet long, the most beautiful fish I ever saw. Whilst swimming it appeared to be of a lively blue, but whilst dying it exhibited by frequent changes all the colours of the rainbow.[1] Its eye is remarkably brilliant and its shape denotes a fast swimmer. At night it afforded us a delicious supper.

26*th*. We made Cape Henry at 5 o'clock, passed in at 8 and anchored in Hampton Roads at 12 o'clock. We immediately landed and found ourselves in the midst of lounging politicians, who gave us all the intelligence we required and confirmed the account we had before received of Mr. Jay and the universal dissatisfaction with the treaty. After an indifferent dinner we returned on board intending to proceed as far as City Point by water. At night we had a tremendous gale which drove many vessels in sight on shore.

[1] The dolphin, or porpoise, is not a fish, but belongs to the family of cetacean mammals like the whale. The phenomenon of animal life, or death, regarding change of color, has been denied as occurring in the dolphin, but was apparently witnessed by the writer of the diary. It is beautifully referred to by Byron,

> "parting day
> Dies like the dolphin whom each pang imbues
> With a new color as it gasps away,
> The last still loveliest, till,—'tis gone and all is gray."
>
> *Childe Harold*, Cant. IV, 29.

Another eye-witness of this change of color in the moribund dolphin is Charles Dickens, who states in his *American Notes* that on the voyage homeward "the crew amused themselves with fishing, and hooked an unlucky dolphin who expired in all his rainbow colors on the deck."—S. C. C.

27*th*. In the morning we weighed anchor and proceeded up James River. In the afternoon we passed Jamestown, situated on an island owned by Ambler and Travers who have almost the only houses on it at present, although it was the first settlement in America. We came to anchor at 2 o'clock in the morning and landed at 8 o'clock, but could get nothing we wanted except two or three chickens which we purchased. At 10 o'clock we weighed anchor and at 2 P. M. we landed at the seat of Colonel Mead about 8 miles below City Point. He has an excellent house and a delightful situation. Opposite on the other side of the river we saw a house and situation still more elegant belonging to the widow of Colonel Byrd. Colonel Mead sent his compliments, politely requesting us to walk in, and his invitation would have been cheerfully embraced, particularly as we were informed that he had four or five fine daughters, but unfortunately we had gone ashore in our dishabille and consequently were obliged to decline that pleasure.

29*th*. In the morning we weighed anchor and arrived at City Point, 100 miles from the mouth of James river, We immediately hired horses at the only house there, and rode 12 miles to Petersburg on the Appomattox. In the evening we returned and the next morning rowed two miles to Bermuda Hundred, where the custom-house is. We first landed at a very elegant house and farm just opposite called Shirley and belonging to Colonel Carter who was not at home. McKea and myself procured two horses, a chaise and a servant, and leaving the Captain we drove nine miles to Osborne's where we dined and then proceeded fifteen miles to Richmond where there had been a dreadful fresh.[1] The water had risen very rapidly, 21 feet, and had carried away all the bridges (part of which we saw at City Point which is 60 miles by water), several houses and a great number of cattle, the people themselves hardly escaping. The damage is immense. About a fort-

[1] The word *fresh* for freshet was formerly used by correct writers. See the *Oxford English Dictionary*.—S. C. C.

night before there had been a fresh at Petersburg almost equally destructive.

October 1*st.* Dined at Bowling Green where we met with two ladies who were impatient to get on and the stage being full I resigned my seat and rode behind, but was soon relieved by some of the gentlemen who proposed changing. We slept at Fredericksburg.

2*d.* Dined at Colchester and slept at Alexandria.

3*d.* Dined at Spurrier's and arrived at home in Baltimore in the afternoon.

Appended to the diary is a list of between 300 and 400 volumes purchased by Mr. Parkin in England and France and brought by him to Baltimore. The character of these books indicates cultivation and literary taste in the diarist. Among them are Johnson's *Lives,* an early edition in four volumes, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations,* Hume's *History of England,* the works of Locke and of Blair, and in French literature the works of Buffon in 76 volumes, of Voltaire in 70 volumes, of Rousseau in 37, of Corneille, Molière, Racine, Montesquieu, and Marmontel, and Sully's *Memoirs.* Many of these books are now in my possession, as is also a portrait of the writer of the diary.

Mr. Parkin died on June 30th, 1797, in the 24th year of his age and about eighteen months after his return from Europe.

—S. C. C.

DEFENCE OF BALTIMORE, 1814.

CAPTAIN JAMES PIPER.

(From the Society's Collections.)

To Grovemont, 20th April, 1854.
Brantz Mayer, Esqr.

Dr. Sir

Herewith you will receive my communication on the subject of your circular which I received a few days ago, I regret that it is not what I could have desired it to be and that I have been obliged from the alterations made, to patch it up so as to endeavor to make it legible to you, but this seemed unavoidable & I trust with you excuseable in some degree & that you will pardon my repugnance to copying a long article of my own, when I plead how fatiguing it must be to the age of 71—which is my case. I should like to have a copy of the article, if it is practicable to gratify me as I have endeavored generally to preserve my writings of public interest or concern.

I am Dr. Sir with great respect,
Yr ob Servt.
Jas. Piper.

Grovemont near Ilchester,
To Howard County, April 17, 1854.
Brantz Mayer Esqr.

Dr. Sir,

I had the honor to receive your Circular on the 15th. inst. soliciting from the Survivors of that memorable period the Battles of North Point, Fort McHenry & the attack upon our City any information with regard to the events that occurred

in our neighborhood, or for any contributions, either of original papers or of personal recollections & anecdotes, which you were anxious to obtain "from the lips & pens of those who are still spared from the decreasing Roll," as you had undertaken at the instance of the Maryland Historical Society to write & publish a memoir of those events and that no effort should be spared to gather the authentic materials for its history. This decreasing roll, Sir, which you have referr'd to, to hasten your work must necessarily in a very few years, number in its lists, the now surviving Actors in those Stirring scenes & therefore whatever we may have to communicate the sands in our Glasses warn & admonish us still more emphatically to do it at once. Therefore my dear Sir, allow me to say to you before I enter on this subject that I not only respond to your wishes with the greatest pleasure but that I feel particularly gratified at the excellent judgement of the Society in placing this subject in such able & Patriotic hands—and I could most fervently wish that I could promise you, that my contribution might even to a limited degree aid & assist you in making your memoir entirely acceptable to that enlightened Society, and to the Public, for whose benefit originates this Patriotic design—if I should be so fortunate as to add something unthought of by others, which may lead to the investigation and development of new sources of interest I shall be highly gratified. I therefore cannot promise you that my contribution to the general Stock of information which I hope will be liberally imparted to you at home & abroad, will prove of any great interest, as I have only to rely upon reminiscences of near 40 years back and draw them forth from a memory not improved by age with the somewhat like difficulty we call up spirits from the vasty deep—but such as will answer to my call I cheerfully present them to you. Our citizens, whatever differences of opinions had existed previous to the war as to its necessity or policy at that particular juncture, unprepared as the Country seemed to be, never for a moment doubted that years of injustice from England to our Country,

had long before given us numerous just causes of War. Therefore as soon as our Country settled the question of War, by a public declaration, England became our open enemy, and as we knew her feeling towards our Country, and her power to make us feel it, and that Baltemore might be made a prominent object of vengeance, for the injuries we should inflict on British Commerce, Our Citizens at once saw the necessity of uniting hand & heart, in preparing for such an event Commissions were sought for the Militia enroll'd—the various volunteer companies augmented. Constant drills of officers & men were going on day & night & nothing was heard of or talked of which did not sound of War. Our City became a Camp, and our Citizens, Soldiers. Fort McHenry demanded our attention & the most urgent solicitations were made to the Gov^{t}. to put this great Arm of defence in order by our Committee of Safety, Colo. Armistead, our members of Congress & by our leading influential Citizens. The result was unsatisfactory. The invading Army of the North seemed almost exclusively to engage the attention of Gov^{t}. & to absorb its funds—which left but little to be expended on home defences—and doubtless the pervading sentiment of Fancy politicians of the time exerted a commanding influence, That Republican Gov^{ts}. cannot prepare for war before war is commenced and by the same parity of reason The necessity to strengthen our Fort could not exist & ought not to be made, as it might prove a useless expenditure until the enemy should clearly indicate his intention by some overt act or by some public declaration or unequivocal manifestation. But the first war blast which boomed over the ocean after the downfall of Napolean, which left British Army & Navy free to give their individual attention to our Country scattered to the winds, these political mists, which had hoodwinked too many as it did the kindred hallucinations of an earlier day. Embargoes, non-intercourses & Proclamations never again to insult the practical good sense of the nation. A tour of duty of some weeks with my Company then in the 6th Regiment of Infantry under Command of Col^{o}

McDonald afterwards General McDonald at Fort McHenry gave me some knowledge of its state & condition and of the earnest efforts of Col°. Armistead to have it put in a proper state of defence. The indefatigable exertions of Colo. Armistead conjoined with the citizens of Baltimore and inadequate aid from the Gov^t. made it what it was in 1814. It never could be rendered a safe & reliable place of defence without being made bomb proof & in justice to the important City of Baltimore, it ought to have been done promptly as well as to the Brave men who might be call'd to its defence. I cannot in chronological order, follow out when and what time other means of defence were raised but I can say, what was undertaken by our Citizens, was chearfully & heartily done by all classes, as Committee men, soldiers, & non-combatants. The Gun the Spade & the pick were all put in requisition, & in due time strong Batteries with their heavy Guns in great number, stood with gaping mouths, watching for our enemy on our Eastern Heights and by order of General Sam[1] Smith of Revolutionary experience & fame who was indefatigable in his exertions to extend and strengthen our defences. A connecting line of defences extending somewhat beyond Harford Avenue was projected by his order under the superintendence of a well-known worthy & estimable french citizen & engineer, M^r. Godfroe,[1] and I received orders from the General to accompany him in this duty. These defences hastily thrown up for the protection of the infantry were intended to anticipate any British movement to avoid the effects of our heavy batteries in their attack upon our city on this quarter. They were plainly visible for many years after the war. The Enemy far or near, we neither relaxed our exertions nor our Ardor. Martial law was proclaimed, we were mustered into the Service of the U. S. Our Soldiers duties became familiar to us. Our Martial spirit was kept up to the highest point and

[1] J. Maximilian M. Godefroy, Architect of the Battle Monument, First Unitarian Church, etc.

when the enemy came within our waters, & not knowing where or what point he would attack. Our troops were occasionally by false alarms call'd to arms from the cannons mouth. Thus were we gradually prepared for the enemy by a growing confidence in ourselves our discipline and our defences up to the time of the disastrous news of the Battle of Bladensburg and the capture & burning of the Capitol at Washington. This came upon us like an avalanche causing the spirits of many to sink within them & to others to give vent to the most indignant feelings against the nations arraigned authors of our Calamity & disgrace and the supposed badly arranged defences of Washington by the half dozen commanders, who gave contradictory orders. I well remember this period of gloom, the enemies presence at our very doors never occasioned so depressing an influence, and with reason too—as some of our best troops, from the City and Regiments from the adjacent Counties, our natural protectors and defenders—were engaged in the late battles measurably scattered & a powerful conquering Enemy, flushed with success commanded by a bold & daring General within a few hours march of our City—were matters truly painful to be obliged to think of. Many desponding countenances were visible. The passing events in their bearing and consequences upon us were too vivid & appalling—too near home not to make even stout hearts quail at the bare possibilities of the British General following his advantages with his characteristic boldness. Day after day passed over us of the deepest anxiety not knowing when the Gloom might burst upon us, but each day measurably lessened the apprehension of an attack upon our weakest and most vulnerable point. Fight we were bound to do, & determined to do—but it would have been under the most disadvantageous circumstances compared with our defences chosen by ourselves & chosen because they were the very strongest possible points. The British General was sufficiently elated to rest awhile upon his Bladensburg & Washington laurels declaring before he took leave of our waters, "he would take Baltimore if it rained militia

men." The British Generals presumptious confidence in his own strength and our weakness saved us from a desperate battle and lost to him the most favorable time to have attacked our City & which led to consequences of the most disastrous to himself and to his family. The British Generals time to execute his threat at last arrived and all sails of the fleet were unfurled to the winds to speed his way up the Bay to our doomed City as he fancied. At this time the enemy had such undisputed possession of our Bay & tributary rivers, that it became hazardous for our Bay boats to pass up & down the bay, & this ready & hitherto certainty of learning the movements of the British fleet was thus cut off, and our land communication could not be relied on, particularly if the British fleet should be favored with a strong fair wind so that our first knowledge of the British fleet at North Point was announced on Sunday morning the 11th of Sept. I do not recollect that our Citizens had any previous knowledge of their approaching our city. But they did not come before we were well & fully prepared for them. Our soldiers were soon at their Posts and Our gallant old General with his numerous staff were immediately actively engaged in arranging the Troops, and planning the order of Battle. Our Troops for some time had been [coming] from various Counties of our State & from the neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Delaware & Virginia well officered—of good material & well equiped were quartered in Tents, Rope walks & along the Eastern Hills stretching to Harford avenue. So that we were so well supplied with men that if necessity existed we might have defended with a moderate share of firmness & bravery every accessible point, with an almost certainty of Success. Our numbers, our strong & well manned Batteries occupying the very best possible positions—inspired us with confidence, that we would prove more than a Match for the British Veterans, which could be brought into action under these disadvantageous Circumstances. Our General had these troops stationed at various connecting points & the dragoons scouring the country to the East & North

east of our Batteries, with an ample number of videtts, extended far on the road to North Point. A large detachment under Brigadier Gen[l]. Stricker an officer of experience, judgement, coolness & bravery were ordered to march to North Point consisting of several Regiments of Infantry the 6[th] the 27[th] & the 51[st] under Cols. Long, McDonald & Amey—and of 1 artillery company under Capt. Montgomery & a detachment under Lt Stiles assisted by Major Barney and a company of Sharp Shooters Riflemen; I have no recollection of any other Companies. Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper a distinguished civilian of our City, fond of military life offered his services to the General as volunteer aid which was accepted—and rendered valuable services. James H. McCullough the collector of the Port & a non combatant—took his station in the ranks with Gun in hand. There may have been other volunteers, but I have now no recollection of them. The day was intensely hot, and our troops suffered greatly from the heat & dust, and many sank under their fatiguing march. The General made choice of the best position to receive the enemy on his upward march to Baltimore, which he was forced to pass, determining to dispute every inch of ground, and gave minute direction to the officers of their respective positions, when the enemy should approach and then ordered Lt. Stiles & Major Barney with a detachment of Artillery & the company of Sharp Shooters to advance & reconoitre the enemy, and to fall back as the enemy should advance, until they reached the main body. This fortunate, judicious and good Generalship, as it afterwards proved, was of infinite consequence in determining the subsequent movements of the British Army. Gen[l]. Ross with his extreme contempt for Militia men, and with his characteristic Bravery exposed his person unnecessarily at the head of his men, and Fire from one or more of the Sharp Shooters sure marksmen, brought the General down from his Horse as it afterwards proved, mortally wounded, although unknown to his Army at the time—who dashed on with rapidity, until their flankers came into contact with the main body, under

Gen^{l}. Stricker & then the battle began in earnest. The American troops stood firmly to their posts, pouring into them as they came up a most destructive fire, which continued until a gap in the line was opened by the 51st. Reg^{t}. whose Col^{o}. misapprehended the Generals order, which when the British observed, to rid themselves of the galling fire, which was thinning their ranks, accelerated their movements & pushed forward their flankers to intercept the falling back of the American Troops which this untoward occurrence had compelled Gen^{l}. Stricker to order, as it could not be rectified in the face of their veteran enemies in time, to save his command from being cut off. In the mean time, the great object of the expedition had been accomplished—by giving the Enemy a specimen of Baltimore bravery and Sharp Shooting, an earnest what he might expect, when he came to the great encounter where our force & strength would as far exceed his—as his did that of Gen^{l}. Strickers. The General retired in good order ready to afford his Troops another opportunity of gaining fresh laurels in the expected coming conflict before our City. The General express'd his high approbation of their gallantry & their fellow citizens & countrymen their deepest sympathy for the brave fallen, and heart felt gratitude to the gallant survivors, for their severe check to the enemy which produced such important results to our city. Every preparation was now made for battle, expecting the enemy to follow up his success, and our videts coming in to announce their approach. Our Guns were charged, our Ammunition boxes replenished & our matches lighted & our eyes anxiously directed to the eastern hills & the main Road leading from North Point, for hours expecting to see the enemy in full force to commence the onslaught. During this time numerous non-combatants too Patriotic to remain spectators, volunteered their services, one in particular I remember M^{r}. De Loughery an officer of our Customs, an aged & worthy citizen, who came to fight by his sons side a serjeant in my company worthy too, of such a Father. Although we continued to remain undisturbed The

bomb ships continued a tremendous fire upon Fort McHenry and kept it up almost unceasingly upon its brave & unprotected defenders, who were liable to be blown up every moment by the Bomb shells & rockets all around and about them, without the power of returning the fire, as their ships kept out of the reach of the Fort Guns, although of large calibre. Sometimes they would venture nearer, but our well directed & well sighted Guns, soon Compell'd them to loose their moorings & retreat to a safe distance. From our elevated position, we could see every Bomb & Rocket fall, & happily they generally fell short or went beyond the Fort. If the firing had not have been all on one side, and the insecurety of the Fort so great from its want of bomb protection, we might have witnessed this sight with less anxious feelings of, as we feared no other casualty but the one, and that one did not know what moment it might take place & our sympathies for the brave men, numbering many of our most valued citizens, within its walls, Kept us in a constant state of intense excitement. The fort was a target for the enemy from the beginning to the end of the long & terrible bombardment, and surely if ever mens courage and firmness were tried theirs were more than seven times tried by the very Red Hot Shot of the British fiery Furnaces, and their exploding Bombs and Rockets falling like hail. Under the cover around & about them of a dark night a detachment of Boats number unknown but must have been considerable as they certain had some great object in view connected with a general attack by land & water, with muffled oars to steal by Fort McHenry and had actually succeeded in it and to convey this important information to the British fleet, supposing themselves out of all danger; threw up a blue light Rocket. In a moment an unknown unobserved & unobtrusive little Battery of 6 Guns Fort Covington [1] under its brave but modest commander Captain Webster of the Revenue Service

[1] Capt. John A. Webster was in command of "Babcock" or the six gun battery, located about a quarter of a mile east of Fort Covington.

opened upon these boats such a torrent of well directed Balls, that neither boats, men or blue lights were ever afterwards heard of. No doubt the failure of this bold & daring enterprise contributed to some extent to put an end to all their hopes of possessing Baltimore. During the heaviest of this Bombardment it became necessary occasionally for Gen^{l}. Smith to communicate with Col^{o}. Armstead the Commander of the Fort, and generally when it is not done by the Generals Aids whether on these occasions by command, or as a Volunteer service I know not, but the duty was perilous in the highest degree amidst a shower of Bombs & rockets. These messengers I saw dashing in full speed to & fro, from the Fort and I regret, that I am not able to do justice to but one of them, and I do this with the highest pleasure as the due of a brave & Patriotic Citizen, the late Captain Henry Thompson acknowledged to be one among the best of Cavalrys officers. In my narration I have not stopped to pay a just tribute to the many brave men, who died on the field of battle or to many others who signalized themselves—that you will no doubt receive from some of their brave companions more capable of doing justice to them. None are more ready to do homage to their Patriotism & virtues than myself & hold them up as bright examples of Patriotism & valor for future generations of our Countrymen. I have already, gone far beyond in this relation than I designed when I began it & I fear Sir, that I have given you occasion to wish that my memory which I complained of, had been less tenacious then it has proved to receive.

With my most cordial wishes for the success of your memoir, I beg you to accept the sincere regard

of D^{r}. Sir Y^{r} ob^{t}. Serv^{t}.

James Piper.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 315.)

Liber A, Folio 265.

In consideracōn that Cap^{t} John Price hath assigned over to Willm Stiles fifty Acres of land, and that there is fifty Acres more due to the said Stiles in respect of his service within our said Province of Maryland, . . . by these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Willm Stiles his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing in the Head of a Creeke of Brettons Bay called Nevetts Creeke . . . and nowe laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse. . . . .

Grant of a Mannor to M^{r} W^{m} Eltonhead } Cecilius &c To all psons to whom these p^{e}sents shall come greeting Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Willm Eltonhead gent did transport himself and six able men servants one Maideservant one boy and one free Woman into our said Province of Maryland in Anno 1648. and hath 400 Acres due to him by Assignem^{t} from George Manners as appeared vppon Record . . . by these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant enfeoffe and confirme vnto the said Willm Eltonhead his heires and Assignes All that pcell of land lyeing neere the mouth of Patuxent River Bounding on the West with the land of Cap^{t} Willm Hawley and a Creeke called S^{t} James Creeke, on the North with Patuxent River, on the East and south with the Bay of Chesepeake, conteyning and nowe laid out for two thousand Acres . . . To bee holden of vs and our heires as of our Honor of West S^{t} Maries in free and common socage by fealty onely for all services. Yeilding and paying therefore yearely to vs and our heires at our vsuall Receipt at S^{t} Maries

fforty shillings in money sterling or twenty bushells of good Corne at the Nativity of our Lord And wee doe hereby erect the said two thousand Acres into a Mannor by the name of the Mannor of Eltonhead together with Court Leete and Court Baron and all Royalties and priviledges vsually belonging to Mannors in England and all other things therevnto belonging by the Lawe or Custome of that Kingdome. Given at S^{t}. Maries the 26th day of July in the eighteenth yeare of our dominion over our said Province of Maryland, and in the yeare of our Lord 1649.

[274] 6° Aug M^{r} Copley[1] demands 8500 Acres for transporting 22 able men into this Province in the yeare 1633.

6° Aug M^{r} Copley demands 20000 Acres more to bee due to him in this Province besides what hee hath formerly demanded.

[275] 16 August Thomas Copley Esq^{r} this day assigned to M^{r} Thomas Matthewes 4000 Acres of land due to him for transporting tenne men servants into this Province in the yeare 1633.

16 August Thomas Copley Esq^{r} this day assigned to M^{r} Raphe Crouch 4000 Acres due of land due to the said M^{r} Copley for transporting tenne men servants into this Province in the yeare 1633.

16 August Thomas Copley Esq^{r} this day assigned to M^{r} Robt Clarke 500 Acres of land due to the said M^{r} Copley for transpoting two men servants into this Province in the yeare 1633.

17° August M^{r} Thomas Mathewes demandeth 4000 Acres of land due to him by Assignm^{t} from M^{r}. Tho: Copley

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the said 4000 Acres on the north side of Patowmeck River neere Port Tobacko.

17 August M^{r} Raphe Crouch demandeth 4000 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^{t} from M^{r} Thomas Copley.

[1] See Vol. IV, pp. 202, 262.

Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the said 4000 Acres on the north side of Patowmeck River neere Portobacko.

17 August Mr Robert Clarke demandeth 500 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^{t} from Mr Copley.

Warr^{t} to lay out the same 500 Acres on the north side of Patowmecke River.

30 August Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out 1000 Acres of land for Nicholas Cawsin vppon Patowmeck River betweene Cedar point and the head of Portobacko Creeke.

30 August Jane [1] the wife of Nichās Cawsin late the widowe and relict of John Cockshott deceased demandeth 2000 Acres of land for and on behaulf of Mary and Jane Cockshott her children by the said John Cockshott the said land being due to the said John Cockshott for transporting himselfe and seaven persons into this Province in the yeare 1642 according to a speciall warr^{t} from his Lopp for that purpose.

War^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out the same vppon Patowmeck River betweene Cedar point and the head of Portobacko Creeke.

In consideracōn that Raphe Beane bought of Leonard Calvert Esq^{r} 700 Acres of land and transported himself and five able men into this Province betweene the yeares 1640 and 1648 and hath fifty Acres due to him for his service, and there being 150 Acres due to his brother Walter Beane for transporting himself and his wife into this Province betweene the yeares aforesaid there to inhabit and dwell . . . give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Raphe Beane his heires and Assignes all that pcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River Bounded on the west and south with the said River, on the north with the Herring Creeke and a Lyne drawne East from a Marſh in the Herring Creeke called Heron Marsh into S^{t} Georges Creeke, on the East with the said Creeke and the land of John Prichard. Conteyning and nowe laid out for fifteene hundred Acres.

[1] See Vol. v, pp. 172, 173.

June 29th 1649. Knowe all men by these p^esents that I Richard Hilles haue sold and given possion of my plantacōn in Maryland vnto Richard Browne, and doe binde myself my heires to make good the sale to the aforesaid Browne against any person or persons whatsoever Witnes my hand,

Teste. John Hallowes. The marke of
Willm Withers. Rich: R H Hilles.

6° Septembr 1649 M^r John Pile demandeth 400 Acres of land for himself his wife William Tattersall and Mary Tattersall the said M^r Pile and his wife having transported themselves into this Province before the yeare 1648. and the said Willm and Mary Tattersall in the yeare 1648:

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay the said 400 Acres vppon Patomecke River neere a small Creeke about a League aboue Cedar Point.

9° Septembr John Court[1] demandeth for himself and ffrancis Pope 200 Acres of Land who were transported into this Province in the yeare 1639 by Cap^t ffulk Brent of whom they bought theire times of service and there having beene noe land as yet taken vpp by reason of theire transportacōn

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out for John Court and ffrancis Pope 200 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River

9° Septembr Richard Smith demandeth 100 Acres of land due for his transportacōn into this Province in the yeare 1644.

Warr^t to the Surveyor to lay out the said 100 Acres for Richard Smith vppon Patomeck River

24 Oct I assigne to L^t William Lewis 50 Acres of land for transportacōn of Mary fforrell a maidservant in Anno 1648

Tho: Hatton

29° Sept. John Hatch demandeth 150 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^t from M^r Thomas Gerrard of 2 servants

[1] See Vol. VI, pp. 200, 369.

viz. Thomas Abbett and Alec Sponner & 100 for his owne transport about 45 yeares since & 100 for his wives transport about 20 yeares since & 100 more for the transport of Rich: Roe his servant in Anno 1649

29° Sept. Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out 200 Acres for John Hatch vppon some place vppon Patomeck River

25 oct Leivetennt Willm Lewis demandeth 100 Acres of land for himself and his wife for service in this Province. 200 Acres for transporting himself & his wife into this Province in the yeare 1646 and 550 Acres for 6 servants by him transported into and bought in this Province viz Rowland Morgan, Rowland Mace, James Compton Raphe Hasleton John Ashbrooke and Penelope Brookes and 1000 Acres by Assignem^{t} from M^{r} Nathaniell Pope 100 for transportacōn of ffrancis Willis his manservant this yeare and 50 by Assignem^{t} from M^{r} Hatton his Lopps Secretary

25° oct Memorand that I Nathaniel Pope of Appomattocks gent doe assigne over all my right and title of 2000 Acres of land bought of M^{rs} Stratton at her goeing for England Witnes my hand this 17th of ffebruary 1648

Signed Nathaniel Pope

John Metcalf. Willm Evans

[280] 25° oct Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out 2000 Acres for L^{t} Willm Lewis at Portoback

25° Oct John Warren demandeth 300 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres in respect of his time of service bought by him of Cap^{t} Giles Brent and 200 Acres for transporting himself and his wife into this Province in Anno 1646

25° Oct. Walter Guest demandeth 200 Acres of land viz: 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646 and 100 in respect of a Manservant by him bought of John Thimbleby viz John Lovy. and 100 Acres in right of Elizabeth his wife who was transported into this Province in Anno 1649

29° Oct George Manners demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting one Bartholemewe Wrench his Manservant into this Province in the yeare 1645

Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out 100 Acres of land to George Manners at the head of the longe Creeke in S^{t} Michaells Hundred

30mo Oct John Norman demands 100 Acres of land w^{ch} was due to John Smithson deceased for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1635 the said Norman having marryed the said Smithsons Widowe, and 50 Acres in his owne right as servant to Cap^{t} Cornwallis and 50 Acres more in the right of his wife whoe was servant to Cap^{t} Hawley in this Province

21° Sep^{t} Leive^{t} Richard Bancks demandeth 200 Acres of land 100 whereof is due to him by Assignem^{t} from Raphe Beane and the other 100 for a manservant transported into this Province the last yeare

21° Sept Willm Wright demandeth 250 Acres of land viz: 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1644 100 Acres due to him by Assignem^{t} from Raphe Beane, and 50 Acres for a Maideservant transported into this Province the last yeare

29° Sept M^{r} William durant demandeth 850 Acres of land for transporting of himself his wife fower children and two men servants viz: William Warren and William Hogg and one women servant and two ffreemen viz: William Pell and Archer into this Province in the yeare 1648 before the 16th of March last the said Pell and Archer having assigned over theire Interest in the land due to them to the said M^{r} durant

1° Oct 1649 Thomas Petite assigneth over to William Marshall his right and Interest in 200 Acres of land due to him for transporting himself and his wife into this Province about fower yeares since witnes his hand this first of October 1649

[282] 1° Oct. William Marshall demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting one Richard Morris his manservant into this Province before Christmas last 1648 and 200 Acres due to him by Assignem^{t} from Thomas Petite and 100 from Walter Cotterell

29° Sept Walter Cotterell demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about fower yeares since

29° Sept Walter Cotterell assigneth the abouemencōned 100 Acres of land to Willm Marshall his heirs and Assignes

11° Octobr david Pritchard demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1647.

11° Octobr Warr^{t} to the Surveyer to lay out 100 Acres for david Pritchard at the Holloweing Point on the south side of Wicocomico River

11° Octobr L^{t} Nicholas Guyther demandeth 250 Acres of land viz. 50 Acres a piece for himself and his wife for service in this Collony and 100 Acres by guift from Anslowe Simpson deceased to John Guyther the sonne of the said Nichās w^{ch} was due to the said Simpson for transporting himself into this Province about the yeare 1646. As apeares by testimony vppon oath here vnder writt and 50 Acres of land by Assignem^{t} from Charles Rawlinson

11° Octobr. Charles Rawlinson demandeth 50 Acres of land for service in this Province and assigneth the same to L^{t} Nichās Guyther as witnes his hand

11° Octobr Margaret the wife of M^{r} Thomas Hatton his Lopps Secretary and Mary ffarrell servant to the said Secretary doe testify vppon oath that Anslowe Simpson before his death did expresse in theire hearing that hee did or had given or assigned to John Guyther the child of L^{t} Nichās Guyther and his nowe wife the land due to him for his transportacōn into this Province in respect of the paynes and care the wife of

the said Nichās Guyther tooke for him in his sicknes or to that effect vterq jurat coram me 11° Octobr 1649

Thos: Hatton Secre.

24° Oct Walter Pakes demandeth 350 Acres of land due to him viz 150 Acres for transporting Henry Armes his servant and Peter Pakes his the said Walters sonne vnder the age of 16 yeares into this Province in the yeare 1646 and 200 Acres by Assignem^{t} from Richard Butler and Edmond Wright who transported themselves into this Province the same yeare

24 Oct. War^{t} to the surveyer to lay out 550 Acres for Walt Pakes on the north side of Grimes Creeke

24° Oct John Jarbo demandeth 250 Acres of land for and on the behaulf of Bartram Obert and Bartram Obert his sonne vnder 16 yeares of age, and dominick who transported themselves into this Province in the yeare 1646

29° Oct Robert Simpkin demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1647

29° Oct Humfry Howell demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1647

29° Oct M^{r} Robert Clarke Assigneth over to Thomas Michell 100 Acres of land due to the said M^{r} Clarke for transporting one Roger Bletsoe his Manservant into this Province in Anno 1641

29° Oct Thomas Michell demands 100 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^{t} from M^{r} Robert Clarke

29° Oct Beniamin Gill demands 1000 Acres of land due to him for transporting himself and 5 other persons into this Province in Anno 1642

29° Oct Richard duke demands 100 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^{t} from Thomas Copley Esq^{r}

4° No: Warrant to Surveyor to lay out 300 Acres of land for Georg Akcrick vppon S^{t} Clements Bay betweene M^{r} Gerrards land and the head of the Bay

4° No: Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out 350 Acres for Nichās Banister at Hollins Point vppon Wicocomico River

4° No: 1649 M^{r} Cuthbert ffenwick assigneth over to Charles Minor 50 Acres of land due to him the said M^{r} ffenwick for transporting of him the said Charles Maynard his servant into this Province about 12 yeares since witnes his hand

Cuth ffenwick

[289] 14° No. John Nevill demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1646 and his wife

14° No: Christopher Carnall demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646

16° No. Edward Commins demandeth 600 Acres of land viz. 200 Acres for transporting himself and his wife into this Province about tenne yeares since, and 400 Acres for 4 men servants transported into this Province viz Edward Claxton in Anno 1639 John Williams 1640 Andrewe Klena and Rich: Salter in Anno 1644

16° No: Edward Claxton demandeth 50 Acres of land for his time of service pformed in this Province to Edward Commins

[290] 16° No. Warr^{t} to the Surveyor to lay out 50 Acres of land to Edward Claxton vppon the Isle of Kent betweene the land of him the said and the land of Phillipp Conner

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideraciōn that George Manners hath 500 Acres of land due to him by Assignem^{t} from John Hallowes . . . doe grant vnto the said George Manners his heires & Assignes all that parcell of land &c (put in Certff^{t} inferius reclat) . . .

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Georg Manners planter a pcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River neere Cedar Point. bounding on the south with Patomecke River,

on the East with Petites Creeke, on the north with a branch called Manners Branch on the west with a lyne drawne southwest from a Path at the head of Manners Branch into Patomeck River Conteyning and nowe laid out for five hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 15 1649 Laid out for John Courts and ffrancis Pope Planters a parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River in a Creeke called Petites Creeke Conteyning and nowe laid out for Two hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for William Bretton gent a parcell of land lyeing in Bretton Bay laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Nichās Causine planter a parcell of land lyeing on the East side of Patomeck River neere the mouth of S^{t} Thomas Creeke formerly called Portobacco Creeke Conteyning and nowe laid out for One thousand Acres more or lesse

[293] Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Mary and Jane Cockshott a parcell of land lyeing on the East side of Patomeck River bounding on the north with the land of Nicholas Causine, Conteyning and nowe laid out for twelue hundred Acres more or lesse

Oct 25 1649 Laid out for Richard Smith planter a pcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patomeck River in a Creeke called Petites Creeke, laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 286.)

[p. 113] . . . Att a meeting of the Vestry and Rector of Saint Ann's Parish on Tuesday the fourth day of July Anno Dom. 1727 Present The Rev^{d} Mr John Humphreys Rector, M^{r} John Beale, M^{r} Alex^{r} Frazer, M^{r} Philip Hammond, M^{r} Vachel Denton Vestrymen. Mess^{rs} Samuel Minskey Blacksmith & Simon Duff, Carpenter agrees with the Vestry to make a Clapper for the Bell and fix and hang the same and In case the same shall want any alteration or amendment in a Twelvemonth that they will regulate the same at their Own Expence, and the Rev^{d} John Humphreys haveing an Inclination to Keep the Old Clapper aggrees to Account with the vestry for the Charge of the Clapper the said Minskie makes. . . . [p. 114] Cha: Calvert Esq^{r} & M^{r} Tho^{s} Worthington two of the Vestrymen of this parish are fin'd according to Law for their non attendance unless they shew Cause to the Contrary next Vestry. Whereas the four new pews appointed for the Gent. of the Assembly have been heretofore Let out to Sundry ℔sons at so much ℔ annum each ℔son, who have been backward in the payment thereof.

It is Ordered that publication be made that all persons who now possess the said pews and have not paid for the same and others that have paid and expect to set therein hereafter Appear at the next meeting of the Vestry and pay in such Arrearages and renew their priviledges of setting therein or that the said pews will be then Lett to any other parishioners that shall Applye for the same, paying therefore, which is to be Applyed towards Defraying the parish Charge. Whereas Application hath been made to this vestry by Severall

of the parishioners for Leave to build a Gallery Over the pews Appointed for the Gent. of the Assembly the said Vestry haveing Taken the same into their Consideration do think fit to agree to the said proposall. And do therefore Give notice to all ℔sons, who have a mind to Contribute thereto that they appear at the next Vestry to be held for this parish the first Tuesday in the next month in Order to make their proposalls.

. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish on Tuesday the first day of August Anno. Dom. 1727. Were present The Reverend John Humphreys Rector, Vachel Denton Esq^{r} Alex^{r} Fraser Esq^{r} M^{r} Tho^{s} Worthington, John Beale [p. 115] Esq^{r} There being suff^{t} reasons Given this Vestry for Cha: Calvert Esq^{r} and M^{r} Thomas Worthington's non attendance at the Last Vestry their fines are struck off.

M^{rs} Anne Goff paid the Vestry for sitting in one of the Assembly pews for the year 1726 2/6. . . .

The Entry made Last Vestry in Respect to the right Sev^{ll} ℔sons pretend to have in setting in the four Publick pews, being read Last Sunday in Church, and few or no persons appearing either to pay their former arrearages or renew their previledges of setting therein, This Vestry think it necessary to appropriate the right of setting in those pews to the following ℔sons and none others viz.

In the first pew.	In the second Pew.	In the third Pew.
Mrs. Jobson	Johannah Crowley	Mary Ghiselin
John Jourdan and his wife	W^{m} Ghiselin & his wife	John Andrews
		Hellen Tootell
Peter Overard & his wife	Anne Gough & her daughter	John Gibson
		Elizth Harvey
Ashbury Sutton & his wife	M^{r} James Simms	Sarah Ridgway
	M^{r} Thomas Clarke	Jn^{o} Sam^{l} Minskie

[p. 116]

In the fourth pew.
Rebecca Lawson

Elizth Bennet
Walter Dallas

The two Church Wardens for the time being.

And it's Resolved by this Vestry that such of the persons aforemencōned who stand Indebted for their Last years sitting wch is now up and such as are now Sitters therein Either pay their money ready down or by the Meeting of the next vestry Otherwise this vestry will remove such person so refuseing or Delaying payment by the time aforesaid and Give Leave to any other parishioner to fill up their places upon Complying with the order as abovemencōned.

Memorandum. Ashbury Sutton for himself and wife paid	£0.. 5..0
Eliz: Harvey paid for herself	0.. 2..6
John Samll Minskey	0.. 5..0
	£0..12..6

An Account of Sevll persons that paid for sitting in the publick pews to John Lawson one of the Church Wardens for the year 1725 as follows. Viz:—

Mrs Susannah Jobson	0..2..6	John Andrews	0..2..6
John Jordan & his wife	0..5..0	Richd Tootell & wife	0..5..0
Cesar Ghiselin & his wife & daughter	0..7..6	John Gibson	0..2..6
		Elizth Bennett	0..2..6
James Sims and his wife	0..5..0	Thos Lawson	0..2..6
Mrs Anne Gough	0..2..6		0..15..0
	1..2..6		1..2..6
		Totall	£1..17..6

Test. Jno. Lawson Church Warden.

[p. 117] Mr John Lawson produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays the same may be allowed him viz:

1725. The Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish D^{r}.

	s. d.
To 1½ Gall: of Linseed Oyle at 8/℔ . . .	£0..12..0
To 8^{lb} white paint at 10^{s} ℔	0.. 6.,8
To Lamp black	0.. 1..0
To 6^{ls} Red paint	0.. 2..0
To Cash p^{d} the painter for work done to the Church	0..14..0
To 480 pail boards	0..14..3
To 60 Rails at 3^{d}½ ℔	0..17.,6
To 6 Loaves of bread	0.. 3..0
To 2 bottles of red wine	0.. 5..0
	3..15..5

℔ Cont^{r} C^{r}

By Cash rec^{d} of Sundry ℔sons for the pews in the year 1725 as ℔ account delivered the vestry amounting to	£1..17..6	
Balance Due		1..17..11
		£3..15.. 5

Errors excepted ℔ this 1st day of August 1727
℔ Jn^{o} Lawson Church Warden . . . .

[p. 118] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of September Anno. 1727. Were present The Rev^{d} John Humphrys Rector, The Hon^{ble} Cha: Calvert Esq^{r} Vachel Denton Esq^{r} Alex^{r} Fraser Esq^{r} M^{r} Tho^{s} Wort^{h}ington, John Beale Esq^{r} Vestrymen.

Mem: M^{rs} Anne Gough paid this Vestry 2/6 for her sitting in One of the publick pews this present year, w^{ch} is Delivered the Clk. for the use of the Vestry.

Since the Last Vestry Dan^{ll} Dulany Esq^{r} haveing Given up to the Reg^{r} an Order he formerly had from the then Vestry on M^{r} James Govane high sherr: of Ann Arundell County for

seven thousand and Sixty Eight pounds of Tobacco w^{ch} the said Govane had not paid him. The said Govane now Appears and prays the Vestry to give him time for the paym^{t} of the money Ariseing on said Tob^{o} at 12/6 Curr^{t} money ℔ Hundred till the next Vestry w^{ch} this Vestry Agrees to & Acquaints the said Govane that they punctually expect the payment of that money the next Vestry without faile, or that on failure thereof they will Applye for the Assignm^{t} of his Sherr^{s} bond in order to Receive the same.

Pursuant to An Advertizem^{t} Set up since last Vestry in regard to giveing Leave to some of the parishioners of this parish to build a Gallery in the Church over the pews appointed for the Gent: of the Gen^{ll} Assembly appeared the Severall persons hereafter named, who had Leave Given them to Erect the said Gallery with six severall pews at their Own Expence, and to have the property of such pews as shall fall to their Lott by [p. 119] drawing for the same or otherwise, in themselves viz.

John Worthington & Rich^{d} Warfield } one pew.
Caleb Dorsey John Andrews } one pew.
John Lawson Joseph White } one ditto.
Peter Overard Rich^{d} Tootell } one pew.
William Ghiselin & John Sam^{ll} Minskey } one pew.
Thom^{s} Williams Stephen Mason & Simon Duff } one pew.

And it is Ordered and Adjudged by the said Vestry that the said persons plaister the underpart of the said Gallery to avoid the Dust falling thro' and that they be at the Expence of breaking out a window near the pulpit and Glazeing the same and repair all places that shall be broak down by means of Erecting said Gallery in such manner as the vestry for the time being shall approve off, And it is further Ordered that as half of one of the af^{d} six pews remains vacant at present that the same be filled up by such a parishioner as Lives in the Country that shall first applye for the same he paying his

proportionable part of the Charge in Erecting the Gallery. The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Humphrys is Desired to make publication in the Church next Sunday in such manner as he shall think proper in Relation to the Entring of Deaths, Marriages & births in the Register book for this parish according to Law. . . .

[p. 120] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 7th day of November Anno. Dom. 1727. Were present The Rever^{d} John Humphreys Rector, Charles Calvert Esq^{r} Vachel Denton Esq^{r} Alex^{r} Fraser Esq^{r} M^{r} Thomas Worthington, John Beale Esq^{r} M^{r} Philip Hammond Vestrymen, Thom^{s} Baldwin, Church warden. The Honourable Charles Calvert Esq^{r} as one of the Council adm^{r}ed the Severall Oaths appointed to be taken to the Governm^{t} to Mess^{rs} Vachel Denton, Alex^{r} Fraser, Thom^{s} Worthington, John Beale and Philip Hammond Vestrymen and alsoe to Tho^{s} Baldwin one of the Church wardens and William Ghiselin Reg^{r} of this Vestry who severally took the same Oaths and signed [p. 121] the Oath of Abjuration and repeated and signed the Test. Likewise M^{r} Robert Gorden one of the Justices of Ann Arundell County Court adm^{r}ed the af^{d} Oaths to Charles Calvert a Vestryman who took the same and signed the Oath of Abjuration and repeated & signed the Test according to Law.

M^{r} James Govane appears before this Vestry and alledges that the money he had to pay said Vestry, he was obliged to Apply another way which he Could not well avoid, and prays time till the next vestry for payment thereof which is Granted him, he faithfully promiseing, then to pay the same wthout further Delay. . . .

This Vestry Resolve to meet on Thursday the 16th Instant about Eleven of Clock at the race Ground near M^{r} Bensons in order to proceed to the Choice of the Ground whereon to affix a Chappell of Ease near that place at which time and place the Parishioners are Desired to Give their Attendance.

Whereas a Lycence has been obtained from the Hōnble Charles Calvert Esq^{r} Late Governour for the Carrying on Erecting & perfecting a Chappell of Ease to be placed in the

Upper part of the parish. And whereas for that End a subscription has been handed about among the parishioners for [p. 120] raising a sum of money for the building the same It is Ordered that notice be Given that there is a Chappell of Ease to be erected in the Upper part of the parish near to the head of Severn River and that any workmen who have any inclination to undertake the same may repair to the Vestry at their next meeting where they may see the model and be Treated with in relation to the building thereof.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of December Anno 1727 present M^{r} John Humphrys Rector, M^{r} Vachel Denton Vestryman. There being not a suff^{t} number of Vestrymen appearing this day for to make a Vestry the Gent. present therefore adjourn the same to the first opportunity of meeting in fair weather, it being now a very Deep snow.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of S^{t} Ann's Parish on Tuesday the second day of January 1727 were present The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Humphreys Rector, Alex^{r} Fraser Esq^{r} M^{r} Thom^{s} Worthington, John Beale Esq^{r} M^{r} Philip Hammond Vestrymen.

Ordered that the Reg^{r} of this Vestry give M^{r} Beale an Order upon M^{r} James Govane sherr. of Ann^{ll} County to Receive fom the said Govane for the use of this vestry the money he owes this vestry for their Last years Tob^{o} at the rate of 12/6 ℔ C^{t}.

Resolved by this vestry that their Accounts be kept in a separate Book from their Other Vestry proceedings and that [p. 123] a book be got for that purpose. Whereupon M^{r} Philip Hammond offers this vestry a book for that purpose w^{ch} Book is approved of by the said vestry and is accordingly Lodged with the Reg^{r} for that use and ordered that the said Hammond be allowed for the said book the sum of £1..3..0

Ordered that further notice be given to the parishioners of this Parish that they are desired to Appear at the next vestry

in order to make their proposalls in relation to the building of a new Gallery in the Church.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 6th day of February Anno. Dom. 1727. Present The Reverend John Humphreys Rector Alexr Fraser Esqr Vachel Denton Esqr John Beale Esqr Vestrymen. Thomas Baldwin Church warden. Mr John Beale makes Report to this Vestry that he has (according to the Order of the Last Vestry) Demanded of Mr James Govane the money due from him to this vestry for their Last years Tobacco, who says that he Cannot Complye therewith this vestry, and therefore prays further time till next vestry for the payment thereof which is Granted him and the said Mr John Beale is Desired to receive the said money of the said Govane upon the former Order. And Likewise to acquaint him the said Govane that if he Delays the payment of the said money any Longer than the time allowed him, this vestry is peremtory Resolved to Applye to the Governour for an assignment of his sherrs bond. Ordered that Thomas Baldwin one of the Church wardens sumon. John Reeves Servt to Alexander Stewart and Elizth Fleet Servt [p. 124] to Vachel Denton Esqr to appear at the next vestry to answer such things as shall be then objected against them. . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of March Anno Dom. 1727. Present Alexander Fraser Esqr Vachel Denton Esqr Mr Thoms Worthington, Mr Philip Hammond John Beale Esqr Vestrymen.

Wm Ghiselin Regr

Doctr Alexandr Fraser & Mr Vachel Denton are Desired to settle the Account between this vestry and Mr Alexander & to make their Report thereof to the next vestry. Ordered that the Regr Draw an Order on D: Dulany Esqr for one pound four shillings Currt money payable to Mr Wm Parks Printer it being due to the said Parkes for a body of Laws for this Vestrys use.

Whereas publick notive was given by the vestry for the Inhabitants in the Upper parts of the parish to meet at Mr Benson's Race Ground to give their opinion on a Convt place for the fixing a Chappell of Ease in their neighbourhood.

The body of the said Inhabitants on a Church day before the day appointed as afd Acknowledged their being apprised thereof and to prevent a further meeting did then approve of a spot of Ground in Peter Porters old field in the presence of four of the vestrymen viz. Mr John Humphrys, Vachel Denton Esqr Mr Thoms Worthington and Mr Philip Hammond [p. 125] who were Requested to purchase the same Ground. . . . .

[p. 126] John Reeves and Elizth Fleet haveing (according to the order of the last vestry) appeared, and for that it is made appeare to the Vestry that the said persons do not Cohabitate together, they are thereupon Dismist.

Resolved that for the year ensuing that Wm Ghiselin be allowed the sume of one thousand pounds of tobo for his Service as Register. . . .

Mr James Govane haveing Informed Mr John Beale one of this Vestry that he had wthin Ten pounds of the money ready to pay the Vestry for their Last years Tobo and that he would pay the same this day.

Ordered the said Mr Beale receive the same for the use of this vestry and in Case the said Govane Delays to pay the money that the said Beale employ Council on behalf of this Vestry to petition for an assignment of the said Govanes bond in order to be put in suit for Recovery thereof. . . .

At a meeting of a Vestry of St Ann's Parish in Anapolis on Easter Monday the 22d day of Aprill 1728 were present The Reverend Mr John Humphreys Rector Charles Calvert Esqr Alexander Frazer Esqr Mr Thomas Worthington, John Beale Esqr Vestrymen. Mr Edmund Jennings & Mr Alexander Warfield are unanimously Chosen Vestrymen in the Room of Charles Calvert Esqr & Alexander Frazer Esqr & Mr George

Plater & Mr Moses Maccubbins are Chosen Church wardens. Ordered that Notice be given to the Gentn Chosen Vestrymen and Church wardens to appear at the next Vestry in order to Qualifie themselves in their Respective offices.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 7th day of May Anno. 1728. Were present Mr Vachel [p. 128] Denton Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr John Beale Vestrymen. Mr Edmund Jennings being Chosen a Vestryman at the Last Vestry, now appears & Qualifies himself as such according to Law & takes his place accordingly.

To the Gentlemen of the Vestry of St Anns.

The Humble Petition of some of the Parishioners of the said parish

Sheweth,

That in Consideration of the Smallness of the said Parish Church and that there was much want of Room; you were pleased to Encourage your Petitioners by Giving them Leave some time since to Build a Gallery towards the North East end of the said Church and your Petitioners made provision accordingly thereto, but some Vestrys after we understood you were inclined to enlarge the said Gallary by making it to Extend from near the Pulpit, all Over the Assembly Pews & over the Chancell & untill it should Reach near the Governour's pew; A Designe very much wished for and of a Generall Good & Service & by these Contrivances the Church may be made to hold almost as many above as below And we are humbly of Opinion as we believe all Good Considerate men will be likewise, That the best ornament to a Church is a Good Pastor & a Large Flock. We thank God we are blest with the one, (but want of Room Obstructs the happiness of the other) & in Consideration of which we with Patience waited to know your Resolutions; and at Length being againe Order'd to go on with the said Gallary according to your first Directions which we did accordingly to we were prevented by Mr John Beale who

[p. 129] Told us not to proceed any further untill further Orders, we therefore having been at Considerable Charges & loss of Time in proceeding in the said Worke according to your Orders Humbly hope your honours will take it into your Considerations & we beg leave to know your Commands being fully perswaded that it will be most Consistant to the Honour & praise of God & to the great Benefitt & advantage of the said Church and People.

In hopes of which (with humble submission) your petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

Richard Tootell
Simon Duff
Peter Overard
William Ghiselin.

On reading the above Petition, this vestry are of opinion that the petitioners may proceed to Build and finish the Gallary above mencōn'd Provided they doe the same according to the former Entrys, in Relation thereto.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 4th day of June Anno. Dom. 1728. Were present Vachel Denton Esqr Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Philip Hammond John Beale Esqr Vestrymen.

Whereas Complaint have been made by some of the persons who formerly had Leave to build a Gallary in this Parish Church that they are obstructed in going on therewith by the Revd Mr John Humphreys. Therefore in order that the said [p. 130] Mr Humphrey's Reasons may be known for his so doing (he being now absent) the vestry now present think it Convenient that there be a Vestry held on Tuesday next for that purpose and that there may be a full Vestry then, it's ordered that the Regr give the said Mr Humphreys notice thereof and that he as principall vestryman is Requested to Cause the said vestry to be sumōned or have notice to appear at that Day.

John Beale Esqr acknowledges to have recd (according to

the request of this vestry) from James Govane high sherr: of Ann Arundell County, for the use of the said vestry. Cash for 7068^{ls} of Tob^{o} due from the said Govane to this vestry at 12/6 ℔ Cent w^{ch} is 44..3..6.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the Eleventh day of June Anno Dom: 1728. Present The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Humphreys Rector, M^{r} Thomas Worthington, John Beale Esq^{r} M^{r} Philip Hammond M^{r} Alex^{r} Warfield, Vestrymen.

M^{r} Alex^{r} Warfield, having been Chosen a Vestrymen, & Mess^{rs} George Plater, Moses Maccubbin Church wardens for this Parish severally appear and take the Oaths to the Government as alsoe the Oath of Abjuration and Oath of Office, and severally subscribe the Oath of Abjuration and Repeat & signe the Test as the Law Directs, and take their places accordingly.

Ordered that William Munroe be allowed for his Service as Sexton to this Parish Church for the last year the quantity of seven hundred pounds of Tobacco and that the Reg^{r} of this Vestry give the said Munroe an order on the Sherr: of [p. 131] Ann^{ll} County for the same. Order that the Reg^{r} Draw upon Dan^{ll} Dulany Esq^{r} for the sume of One pound One shilling payable to W^{m} Munroe it being due to him for washing the Church Linnen the Last year.

M^{r} Humphrys Acquaints this Vestry that the Reasons for his Obstructing the Carrying on the Gallery in this Parish proceeded from a proposition of His Hon^{r} the Govern^{r} for Inlarging the Church & Carrying on a Chappell of Ease in the Upper parts of the Parish. Thereupon the Vestry waited upon his Hon^{r} the Governour who recommend to them the Inlarging and Repairing the Church in the City of Annapolis as well as of building a Chappell of Ease for the benefitt of the Inhabitants of this parish very Distant from the said Church in the City of Annapolis. Whereupon the said Vestry takeing the same into their Consideration are of opinion & Do Direct

that notice be given to the Inhabitants of this Parish by affixing the same at the Severall most publick places in this parish and alsoe by Inserting the same notice in the Maryland Gazette that the Inhabitants of this Parish are requested to meet this vestry on Monday the first day of July next in Mr William Maccubbins's old fields.

In Order to Consider on the best Measures for the Inlarging and Repairing the Church in the City of Annapolis and alsoe for building a Chappell of Ease for the benefit of the Inhabitants Resideing in the parts of the parish very Distant from the City of Annapolis to which time & place the Vestry adjourns.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the third day of September Anno. Domini [p. 132] 1728. Were present The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector Vachel Denton Esqr John Beale Esqr Mr Alexander Warfield Vestrymen. Mr George Plater, Mr Moses Maccubbin Church wardens.

Ordered by this Vestry that the Church Wardens forward the signing of the Petition to the Assembly in relation to the Augmentation of the Church and Building a Chappel of ease in the Upper part of the Parish and that they make due return thereof to the next meeting of the vestry. . . .

[p. 133] At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 5th day of November Anno. Domini 1728. Were Present The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Vachel Denton Esqr John Beale Esqr Mr Philip Hammond Vestrymen. Mr George Plater, Church warden.

This Vestry taking into their Consideration the Law made last Session of Assembly in relation to this Parish, find by that Law they are obliged to get the Consent of the Major part of the Parishioners of said parish before they Can apply to the Justices of Ann Arundell County for the Levying the tobacco in that Law mentioned and thereupon the said vestry

prepared a Certificate to be signed by the parishioners signifying their Consent thereto w^{ch} Certificate follows in these words, viz:

Whereas by an Act of Assembly Intituled an Act for the Repairing and Enlarging of the Church in the City of Annapolis and for building a Chappel of Ease in the Parish of Saint Anne in Ann Arundel County and to Impower the raising and Levying a quantity of Tobacco for that purpose it is therein mencōned that the Vestrymen and Church wardens of said Parish shall before they apply to the Justices of Ann Arundell County for the levying and assessing the tobacco in the said Law mentioned produce a Certificate Signed by the Major part of the Parishioners of the parish aforesaid for that purpose. Wherefore we the subscribers Parishioners of the [p. 134] said parish do hereby in Complyance with the said Law agree that it shall and may be lawfull for the vestrymen and Church wardens of this parish to Apply to the Justices of Ann Arundell County for the assessing and Leveying the Tob^{o} mentioned in the Law af^{d} according to the true Intent and meaning thereof. As witness our hands November 1728. Whereupon M^{r} Philip Hammond is Desired to Deliver one of the said Certificate to M^{r} Benjamin Gaither in order to tender the same to the parishioners of Huntingtown hundred for their signing thereto and it is further ordered that the Register deliver another Copy of the said Certificate to M^{r} John Johnson to be signed by the Parishioners of Midleneck (Except the City of Annapolis) and Likewise another Copy of the said Cert. to M^{r} George Plater in order to be tendered to the Parishioners in the City of Annapolis to be by them signed and that the said Severall persons return the said Certificates to this Vestry on Wednesday the thirteenth Instant to which day this vestry adjourns.

ISAAC BRIGGS, A. M., F. A. P. S.

(1763-1825)

ELLA KENT BARNARD.

Isaac Briggs was a typical American, the product of later Colonial and Revolutionary days. He was born of Quaker parentage [1] at Haverford, Pennsylvania, in 1763, and worked with the journeymen in his father's carpenter shop until he entered the Pennsylvania College, now Pennsylvania University, in 1780, working to pay his necessary expenses. He was tutor there in 1782 and received his degree of A. B. in 1783, and the degree of A. M. in 1786.

It was before the days of specialization in colleges and his education seems to have fitted him for many things, but he is best known as a mathematician, astronomer, surveyor and engineer.

After graduating he was, for longer or shorter periods, about the "world's work" in various places.

With Andrew Ellicott he surveyed and laid out Washington City after the plans outlined by Washington and Major L'Enfant, plans supposedly suggested by those of Versailles. He established a printing press in Georgetown.

In 1797 he was teaching a very excellent Friends' School in the little log school-house near the meeting-house at Sandy Spring, Montgomery Co., Maryland, where he had married (in

[1] His father, Samuel Briggs, Sr., was the inventor of a machine for making nails (1791), for which an early patent was taken out (1793?). With his son Samuel Briggs, Jr., he established a nail factory on Rock Creek, near Georgetown.

Samuel Briggs, Jr., took out an early patent for the application of steam to machinery, and used it successfully. His brother, Isaac Briggs, was his partner, and it was introduced and used in Louisiana as early as 1803.

1794 Hannah Brooke) and settled. Good schools were scarce at this time and to it came scholars from a distance.[1]

Between times he was surveying and making calculations for almanacs. Those made for the years 1797 and 1798 were probably published in Philadelphia. He made the calculations for Bonsal and Niles' town and country almanac, 1802; for the North American Calendar, 1802; for the Virginia and N. Carolina Almanack and Annual Register, 1801 and 1802; and for the Isaac Briggs' *Friends' Almanac,* edited and published by himself in 1799, printed in Baltimore by W. Pechin, No. 15 Baltimore Street.[2] In his preface he objects to the various superstitions of olden times perpetuated in the present almanacs, the remains of "old astrology long since exploded by all men of real science," and "the foretelling of the weather a year in advance," etc.

He was, too, with his two brothers-in-law, a cotton manufacturer. The Triadelphia works being successfully conducted by them until the war of 1812 rendered them unprofitable.

He was also employed by the government to make an inspection of the various manufactures of the country and became an advocate of *protection* for home manufactures and in his "Statements and remarks" addressed to Thomas Newton, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, suggests that the South American states *should be* and *must become* the natural outlet for our exports. He also suggested that *child labor,* then very common, be limited by law.

[1] Note from *Annals of Sandy Spring,* Vol. I. "Some of the pupils of this date were: Thomas P. and Edward Stabler, Richard and John Brooke, Mahlon Chandlee, Francis and James Hance, Richard Holmes, Samuel and Remus Riggs, Samuel White, Sarah, Elizabeth and Ann Gilpin, Anna and Mary Briggs. From other counties: Richard P. and Gerard Snowden, Joseph Harrison (from West River), John and Samuel Ellicott (from Ellicott's Mills), John and Samuel Carey (Baltimore), also Samuel Patrick, Isaac and Thomas Tyson, John Brown, Isaac and William Trimble and Jonathan Balderson. From Philadelphia: the three Garriguez brothers and others; also three young Frenchmen named Shaulattle, who came to learn English."

[2] See copy in Friends' Library, Park Avenue, Baltimore, and other pamphlets and letters and copy of portrait of Isaac Briggs.

Isaac Briggs was the friend of Jefferson, even to the extent of one night "sharing his blanket." In 1803 when that vast tract of land west of the Mississippi river had been purchased from France Isaac Briggs was appointed Surveyor General of the Louisiana Purchase, the Mississippi, or Orleans territory as it was variously called. At this time Jefferson forwarded the following letter to Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne.[1]

From Thomas Jefferson, President of the U. S.
To Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne.

Washington, May 24, 1803.

. . . . .

I have appointed Isaac Briggs of Maryland surveyor of the lands south of Tennessee. He is a Quaker, a sound republican, and of a pure and unspotted character. In point of science, in astronomy, geometry and mathematics he stands in a line with Mr. Ellicott, and *second to no man* in the United States. He set out yesterday for his destination, and I recommend him to your particular patronage; the candor, modesty and simplicity of his manners cannot fail to gain your esteem. For the office of surveyor men of the first order of science in astronomy and mathematics are essentially necessary.

His years spent in the South were filled with interesting events and adventures. The work was necessarily slow and his health suffered as the first surveys must needs be made along the rivers and bayous of southern Louisiana, cutting their way through the forests that had an almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation, and often with the warring interests of Indians, French, Spanish and American claimants to contend with. His early instructions from Gallatin direct that he first survey the land granted to Major General La Fayette, and a

[1] Thomas Jefferson: *Writings*, Definitive ed., Washington, 1905. Vol. 10, p. 390-396.

township northwest of New Orleans, bearing his name, is probably this tract.

In 1804 when calling on the President, Jefferson suggested that as Congress had decided to have a new mail or post road laid out from Washington through the southern States to New Orleans (instead of over the mountains and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers), that Isaac Brigg return that way to his post at Natchez, making the necessary astronomical observations on the way—" this he cheerfully acquiesced in," but it proved no easy task. It was the summer season and wet and unhealthful. Starting in July, it was November when he arrived in New Orleans, when he was taken very ill with malarial fever. From Clarkesborough, Georgia, he addressed the President giving particulars of his journey.

" My Dear Friend,

. . . .

" This is the most fatiguing journey I ever undertook. . . . However if I shall be so fortunate as to give satisfaction to my friend the President it will be a rich reward.

" Accept assurances of my esteem and affectionate wishes for thy happiness.

Isaac Briggs." [1]

In the latter part of his journey it was necessary that he

[1] Claims for exploring a route for a post road from the city of Washington to New Orleans. Communicated to the House of Representatives, March 18, 1808, 10th Congress, 1st Session, No. 192. (In U. S. Congress, *American State Papers*, Vol. 19, Claims, Washington, 1834, p. 362.)

Includes two letters from Thomas Jefferson relating to Briggs' claim.

Mail road from Washington to New Orleans. Letters to President Jefferson. Communicated to the House of Representatives, February 1, 1805, 8th Congress, 2nd Session, No. 16. (In U. S. Congress, *American State Papers*, Vol. 27, Postoffice Dept., Washington, 1834, pp. 35-36.)

Mail road. Communicated to the House of Representatives, February 23, 1805, 8th Congress, 2d Session, No. 17. (In U. S. Congress, *American State Papers*, Vol. 27, Postoffice Dept., pp. 36-38.)

See also other references to other documents relating to Isaac Briggs in A. W. Greeley's *Public Documents of the first fourteen Congresses*, 1789-1817, Washington, 1900.

have an assistant and companion, as it was not considered safe or possible for him to go through the unexplored country of the Creek Indians or through the "bogs and slashes" of the coast region alone (although the two principal chiefs, Oche Hajo and Esan Hajo had come to meet him and "taken him by the hand").

When the bill for this journey was presented to Congress—although today it seems a very modest one, Congress took exception to it because it had not been authorized by them and an appropriation set aside in advance for the work. Jefferson indignantly paid Briggs' actual expenses, nearly four hundred dollars, out of his own pocket, and Congress used the results of his labor and map without compensating him for them!

In 1806 he was hastily summoned from his work to take the long horseback journey to Washington bearing secret dispatches in cipher from General Wilkinson to the President telling of Burr's contemplated treason in Ohio and the fear that he would be aided by the Spanish. Later he was summoned as witness when Wilkinson himself was implicated in the plot.[1]

In May, 1817, he went to New York city, his own letter will best tell the object of his going:—

New York, at the House of *my kind Friend,*
Thomas Eddy, 220 William Street,
5mo 13—1817.

My dear Friend,

I write for the information and satisfaction of my wife and children and all my kind sympathizing friends thyself included.

I arrived in this great city, at ¼ before 2 o'clock, this day. 125 miles—70 by water and 55 by land—in 18 hours actual travelling, and 12¼ hours eating, sleeping, &c., 3 hours of

[1] It was at this time that, leaving hastily and through the carelessness of his assistants, that some of his papers and surveys were lost. Some were destroyed later during the British invasion, making him trouble when his accounts were presented to Congress for settlement.

which was consumed in business in Philadelphia. Whose expense $9. Arriving in the City just before dinner time, and almost a stranger, I yielded to the pressing solicitudes of some of my travelling companions, who appeared to be gentlemen of the first class and treated me with a marked civility and respect, on account of my age. I went to the *City Hotel*—a very grand house, and I knew my finances would not long bear it—one dollar for dinner.

Almost immediately after my arrival at this place I met in one of the passages, a man who at once recognized me and called me by name. It was Jabez D. Hammond, a member of Congress from Otsego County, with whom I had been acquainted at Washington City. He expressed great gladness to see me here at this time and immediately asked me if I was acquainted with DeWitt Clinton (now Governor). I replied *not intimately.* He added that in a late conversation he had with DeWitt, the latter expressed particularly a wish to see me, in order to engage me, if he could, in an important work. DeWitt Clinton resides a small distance from the city. Jabez D. Hammond requested he might have the pleasure of taking me tomorrow and introducing me to him, to which of course, I cheerfully consented.

After dinner I called on Thomas Eddy and delivered a letter, addressed by Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, to DeWitt Clinton and to him also a certificate from Robert Patterson *to all whom it might concern.* Thomas Eddy promptly insisted on my considering his house *my home,* during my stay in New York, and sent a boy to the Hotel for my baggage. Thomas Eddy walked with me to John Griscom's—I delivered him thy letter. We then went to the City Hotel. Thomas wished to see Jabez D. Hammond, and wished me to introduce him, being not personally acquainted. Robert Browne spent the evening here; we talked much about Canals, rivers, mountains and improvements—much about my southern travels, wildernesses, Indians and African slavery. . . .

14th. Fourth day morning.—I have risen before 6 and

taken possession of Thomas Eddy's office alone where I have plenty of books, mathematical instruments, paper and apparatus for writing.

I am entertained with the most kind and noble hospitality—with the utmost plainness, candor and freedom, in a word, with *Christian politeness*—but I must prepare for my visit to De Witt Clinton—farewell for this time.

My love and affectionate salutations attend you all.

Isaac Briggs.

Joseph Binghurst
and my other near and dear friends.

The Erie Canal was built in sections and Isaac Briggs was appointed Chief Engineer of the eastern (or middle) section from Rome to Utica. He has described his three days' journey in a hack with Myron Holley (treasurer) from Albany and the first breaking of ground at Rome on "July 4, 1817, the Commissioners inserting the first spade" and the actual work, beginning on the 10th at "Station 1 near the mouth of Oneida Creek through the swamp about ½ mile south of Rome."

Just previous to this time Jefferson had sent the following letter to Governor Nicholas recommending him for work in Virginia.

Gov. Wilson C. Nicholas.

Monticello, April 2, 1816.

. . . .

In reference to a survey of the state and particularly of the Chesapeake with the idea of arranging for future defence, etc. . . .

There is a person near Washington possessing *every quality that could be desired,* among our first mathematicans and astronomers, of good bodily activity, used to rough living, of great experience in field operations and of the most perfect integrity. I speak of Isaac Briggs who was Surveyor General south of Ohio, and who was employed to trace the route from

Washington to New Orleans below the mountains, which he did with great accuracy by observations of longitude and latitude on a journey thither. I do not know that he would undertake the present work, but I have learnt that he is at this time disengaged. . . . This is the most important of all surveys, and if done by him, I shall answer for this part of your work standing the test of time and criticism. If you should desire I will write and press him to undertake it, etc. . .[1]

Isaac Briggs had been elected a fellow of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia in 1796. On October 4, 1817:—

"The Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, Influenced by a desire of Manifesting their Respect for Eminent Men, And associating with them Persons of Distinction in Literature and Science, etc., Have elected Isaac Briggs, A. M., F. A. P. S., an Honorary Member, etc.[2]

It was probably about this time that his portrait by Peale was painted for the New York Museum. It was afterwards burned with many others at the time of the fire there.[3]

In October, 1819, the canal from Rome to Utica was finished, and "1st. mo. 4, 1819," Isaac Briggs finished his "report to the Commissioner, and, resigning his position repaired to Richmond, Virginia, to accept a position there on the James River and Kanawha Canal, to assist his brother-in-law Thomas Moore who was Chief Civil Engineer for the State of Virginia." The following year, "5 mo. 29, 1820," he was appointed Chief Engineer on the canal.

The James River and Kanawha Canal was built in sections, as had been the Erie Canal. Thomas Moore having died in

[1] In *Thomas Jefferson's Writings*, Definitive ed., Washington, 1905, Vol. 14, pp. 446-456.

[2] Certificate in the hands of Frances D. Stabler.

[3] A smaller portrait is owned by his great-granddaughter, Frances D. Stabler of Brinklow, Md.

1822, Isaac Briggs used his notes and completed the work in 1823. He then returned home to take a position on the Potomac Canal, the bill for which was passed about this time.

He received in answer to his enquiries the following letter from his old friend Thomas Eddy telling of the present condition of the Erie Canal.

New York, 1 mo., 3d, 1823.

My dear Friend,

Our Northern Canal connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson River at the village of Waterford is completed, and about a month since was opened, on which occasion a large number of people assembled at Waterford, at same time several boats passed the canal into the Hudson River from Lake Champlain, and one from Lake Ontario, leaving that Lake at Kingston, went down the St. Lawrence and passing Montreal to the Sorel, then up that river to Lake Champlain. About two miles south of Waterford the Northern intersects the Western Canal which will afford a boat navigation from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Erie, distance of more than six hundred miles.

The Western canal is so far finished as to offer an uninterrupted navigation for boats from Rochester on the River Genesee to Schenectady, 240 miles—from Schenectady to Albany will be completed next year. The distance from Rochester to Lake Erie is near 100 miles, of this eighty miles (to the mountain ridge) will be finished in the course of next season. From the mountain to Buffalo (about 25 miles) will not be completed till 1824.

The amount of toll this year, received at Utica has been *sixty thousand dollars,* but this was mostly on boats navigating the canal from Seneca River to Utica, as the canal was not finished to Rochester nor to Schenectady till very late in the season. It is impossible to ascertain and difficult to imagine how much may be the amount of toll that will be collected when the line of canal is completed (363 miles) from Erie to Albany, and many of our discreet citizens suppose the tolls will annu-

ally produce *one million dollars.* "But like our advance in numbers and wealth, calculation outruns fancy. Things which twenty years ago a man would have been laughed at for believing, we now see."

I offer replies to thy questions,

1) One horse draws a boat of 20 to 25 Tons.
   Two horses one of 40 tons, 3 to 3½ miles per hour.
2) Boats generally 30 tons, cost one to five hundred dollars.
3) Freight for 100 miles, 1½ dollars per ton.
4) Rate of Tolls per ton for 100 miles, Two cents per ton going *east,* and 3 cents going *west.* Produce is transported *east* and European and other Merchandise *west.*
5) The amount of tonnage that has passed the canal this season is uncertain.
6) Amount of Tolls actually received this season 60,000 dollars.

If any work should be published this winter at Washington on public improvements, be pleased to send me a copy.

I am thy sincere friend,

Thomas Eddy.

To Isaac Briggs,
Sandy Springs, Md.

The completion of the Erie Canal, November 4, 1825, was considered a triumph of engineering skill and ability. At the Grand Canal Ball given in the Lafayette Amphitheatre in New York, above the proscenium appeared among the decorations, the names of the engineers—"Briggs, White, James Geddes, Benjamin Wright and Daniel Thomas," and elsewhere were the names of the Commissioners.

Thomas Moore (of Sandy Springs, Montgomery, Md.) had also made the surveys for the Potomac Canal, beginning at Cumberland for the State of Virginia, which passed an act incorporating the Potomac Canal Company, February 22, 1823, to go into effect when a like act was passed by Maryland. Shortly before his death he had requested his brother-in-law,

Isaac Briggs, to take his notes and complete his work. He was accordingly appointed "Engineer to accompany the Commissioners and examine into the practicability of a Canal from Baltimore to the Potomac." Before the surveys were completed he and all his party were taken sick (Asa Moore, Jr. and Joseph C. Bentley were his assistants), and Isaac Briggs was not able to resume his work. He made, however, the estimates and finished his report,[1] and here his public work ended, for the rest of his life he was an invalid and died of malarial fever at his home, Sandy Springs, Montgomery Co., Md., in 1825.

Concerning the survey of the Post Road to New Orleans, Jefferson wrote to A. J. Dallas, under date of Feb. 26, 1816, "Should this case be revived and a compensation be allowed Mr. Briggs for the use the public made of his labors, I will request that his claims may be considered without regard to what he has received from me, which I would wish him to retain as a further retribution for his suffering and difficulties, which I am glad to contribute, believing him to be an honest and good man and knowing that he is a very able one."

Isaac Briggs lectured and wrote on many subjects. On engineering his several reports are published, also "Statements and Remarks," addressed to Thomas Newton, chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, 1816; An Address delivered before the Oneida Society for the promotion of American Manufactures, 1817; A translation from the French on Grape Culture, and various articles in the *Aurora* and *National Intelligencer* and other papers.[2]

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[1] Friends' Library, Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

[2] [I am indebted to Frances D. Stabler for the material for this sketch; and I desire also to acknowledge my obligations to the Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, and to Mr. H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress.—E. K. B.]

LLOYD FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

ARMS. Azure, a lion rampant or.

CREST. A demi-lion rampant guardant or, supporting in the paws an arrow in pale argent.

1. COL. CORNELIUS LLOYD,[1] had a patent, 2 July 1635, for 800 acres of land on Elizabeth River and Merchant's Creek, Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, due for the transportation of sixteen persons. In a patent, dated 1636, he is styled "of London, Merchant" (Stanard, *Some Emigrants to Virginia,* p. 41). He was appointed a Justice of Lower Norfolk County in November 1646, and was a Burgess for the County in March 1642/3, October 1644, November 1645, March 1645/6, November 1647, April 1652, and July 1653. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the County militia in 1652. In July 1641, he made a deposition in Lower Norfolk County, in which he stated that he was then 33 years of age. He died before September 1654, at which time a suit was brought, in Lower Norfolk, by Elizabeth widow of Lieut. Col. Cornelius Lloyd. The inventory of Col. Lloyd contains a suit of armor, and a case of pistols, both together valued at 120 pounds of tobacco. In 1655, Elizabeth, widow of Cornelius Lloyd, from love and affection to Philemon, son and heir of Edward Lloyd of Maryland, conveyed to him certain claims and personal estate. Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd was the sister of Thomas Evans of the City of Kilkenny, Ireland. (*Va. Mag.,* iii, 187; v, 212-213).

2. COL. EDWARD LLOYD,[1] brother of the above Cornelius Lloyd who executes a deed, recorded in Lower Norfolk, and dated 24 April 1651 as "Cornelius Lloyd Gent. assignee of his brother Edward Lloyd" (*Va. Mag.,* v, 213), had a patent, 30 March 1636, for 400 acres of land on the Westernmost branch of Elizabeth River, adjoining the land of Cornelius Lloyd and John Sibsey, due for the transportation of four

persons into Virginia. He was a Justice of Lower Norfolk in 1645, and a Burgess for that County in February 1644/5, and October 1646 (*Va. Mag.,* v, 212-213). Both Edward Lloyd and his brother Cornelius sympathized with the dissenters, and when, in May 1648, the Sheriff of Lower Norfolk County attempted to disperse the meeting at Elizabeth River Church and to arrest the minister, Rev. William Durand, the two Lloyd brothers not only refused to aid in making the arrest, but interfered and released Mr. Durand (*Va. Mag.,* v, 228). In August 1649, Edward and Cornelius Lloyd with a number of others, were presented for not attending the parish Church, and for refusing the Common Prayer (*ibid.,* p. 229). On the 1st of October 1649, they were ordered to give bond to appear on the 8th inst. before the General Court, composed of the Governor and Council. Of the Puritan emigration to Maryland, which followed these religious disturbances in Virginia, Edward Lloyd was one of the leaders. He was commissioned, 30 July 1650, Commander of the new County of Anne Arundel, and held the office until 18 December 1652, when the commission was rescinded (*Md. Arch.,* iii, 257. 290). He was appointed, 28 June 1652, a commissioner to treat with the Susquehannah Indians and, in that capacity, signed a treaty, with them on the 5th of July following (*Md. Arch.,* iii, 276-278). In 1654, he was a member of the General Assembly of Maryland and, in the same year, 22 July, was appointed one of the High Commissioners for regulating affairs in Maryland, a position which he held until the government was delivered over to Fendall, 22 February 1657/8 (*Md. Arch.,* i, 339; iii, 312. 335). 27 April 1658, he was returned a Burgess for Anne Arundel County (*Prov. Court,* Lib. S., fol. 26). He was sworn a member of the Council of Maryland 23 July 1658 (*Md. Arch.,* iii, 352) and held his seat until 1666 (*Md. Arch.,* i, 382. 395. 396. 426. 460. 509; iii, 539. 558, etc.). 9 May 1663, he was appointed a commissioner to confer with commissioners from Virginia with regard to a cessation of planting tobacco (*Md. Arch.,* iii, 479-480). About the year 1668 he returned to England, and resided there until his death which occurred in London, in the year 1696. In his will, dated 11 May 1695, and proved 14 July 1696 (P. C. C. Bond, 121), he styles himself " Edward Lloyd of

the Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, and late a planter in Maryland," and devises Wye, in Talbot County to his grandson Edward, eldest son of Philemon Lloyd and Henrietta Maria (Neale) his wife. Edward Lloyd was at least thrice married. His first wife, according to family tradition, was named Alice Crouch, and the epitaph of his son Col. Philemon Lloyd, at Wye, states that he was "the son of E. Lloyd & Alice his wife." There is a certificate, dated 15 Sept. 1658, recorded in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, to Mr. Edward Lloyd for the transportation of 30 persons—among them Edward Lloyd and Alice Lloyd (*New Eng'd H. & G. Reg.,* xlvii, 197). The Lower Norfolk records also contain a certificate, dated 5 July 1642, to William Crouch for the transportation of himself, Mary his wife, and John Freeman his servant, in 1641 (*ibid.,* p. 63). The second wife of Edward Lloyd was Mrs. Frances Watkins, widow of John Watkins. There is recorded in Lower Norfolk a deed, dated 6 August 1655, from Frances Lloyd, late wife of John Watkins of Virginia, and now wife of Edward Lloyd of Maryland, resigning her dower in certain lands. Edward Lloyd was to pay a certain sum to her son John Watkins (*Va. Mag.,* v, 213). This is supplemented by the Maryland records: 22 July 1658, Mr. Edward Lloyd assigns 100 acres of land to his son-in-law (*i. e.,* stepson) John Watkins, who also demands 100 acres in his own right (*Land Office,* Lib. Q, fol. 70). This last mentioned John Watkins was the ancestor of the well-known family of Anne Arundel County, one of his descendants being the distinguished Revolutionary officer Col. Gassaway Watkins. The Talbot County records contain a deed, dated 11 June 1668, whereby Edward Lloyd of Wye, "for divers good reasons and for relations sake," conveys to John Watkins, eldest son of John Watkins, William eldest son of William Leeds, Samuel eldest son of William Taylor, and William eldest son of William Hambleton, certain lands in Bayside. The third wife of Edward Lloyd was Mrs. Grace Parker, widow of William Parker Senr. of Stepney. 18 October 1680, Edward Lloyd of the Parish of Whitechapel, Middlesex, and Grace his wife, and Elizabeth Parker of the same place, spinster, give to Samuel Lane of Anne Arundel Co., Md., and Francis Mauldin, also of Maryland, a power

of attorney to receive what is due them from the estate of William Parker late of the Cliffs deceased (*Prov. Court,* Lib. W. R. C. No. 1, fol. 207). 11 August 1681, Edward Lloyd late of the Parish of Stepney, but now of the Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, and Grace his wife, late widow and sole executrix of William Parker Senr. late of Stepney, and Henry Buckerfield of London, woodmonger, and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of the said William Parker Senr., and sister and heir at law of William Parker, Junr., late of the Cliffs in Maryland, casually (*i. e.,* through accident) deceased, who was the only son and heir at law of the said William Parker Senr., give a power of attorney to Samuel Lane, Chirurgeon, and Francis Mauldin, planter, both of the Province of Maryland (*ibid.,* fol. 209). Mrs. Grace Lloyd survived her husband. 14 October 1697, Grace Lloyd of London widow, relict and executrix of Edward Lloyd, formerly of the Province of Maryland, planter, but since of the Parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, assigns to her kinsman Richard Bennett of Maryland, all debts due her in Maryland, for the consideration of 5 shillings and love and affection (*ibid.,* fol. 838). So far as is known Edward Lloyd had issue only by his first wife Alice Crouch. By her he had an only son:—

3. i. Col. Philemon Lloyd,[2] b. 1646; d. 22 June, 1685.

3. Col. Philemon Lloyd,[2] (*Edward* [1]) of Wye was born in Virginia in 1646, and died at Wye 22 June 1685, in his 39th year (Epitaph at Wye). 2 June 1667, being then barely 21 years of age, he was commissioned Captain commanding the horse in Chester and Wye Rivers, and took part, the same year, in an expedition against the Indians of the Eastern Shore (*Md. Arch.,* v, 11. 35). In 1681, he was Colonel commanding the horse of Talbot, Kent, and Cecil Counties (*Md. Arch.,* v, 310) and in this capacity was ordered, 20 February 1681/2, to fit out his troops for active service (*Md. Arch.,* xv, 73. 76). In 1682, he was appointed, together with the officers and men of his command, to escort William Penn on his return from Maryland to Pennsylvania (*Md. Arch.,* v, 381). He was a member of the Quorum of Talbot County 1675-1681 (*Md. Arch.,* xv, 70. 227. 327. 346), and doubtless other years as well.

He represented Talbot County in the House of Burgesses from 1671 until his death in 1685 (*Md. Arch.*, ii, 239. 345. 422 etc.), and was Speaker of the House from October 1678 until 1685 (*Md. Arch.* vii, 3; iii, 335, 526; xiii, 58.—See Prorogations of the House from 1676 to 1678, *Md. Arch.*, ii, 109). 15 May 1682, he was appointed, with Henry Coursey, Commissioner to treat with the Northern Indians at Fort Albany, New York (*Md. Arch.*, xvii, 96). For their good services upon this occasion the two Commissioners received, by vote of Assembly, a grant of 12 pounds of tobacco per poll upon the taxable inhabitants of the Province (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 409). Col. Philemon Lloyd married, in 1668 or 1669, Henrietta Maria, widow of Richard Bennett, Jr., and daughter of Capt. James and Anne (Gill) Neale (see *Mag.*, i, 74). They had issue:

4. i. Maj. Gen. Edward Lloyd,[3] b. February, 1670; d. 20 March, 1718/9.
5. ii. Philemon Lloyd, b. 1672; d. 19 March, 1732; Mem. of Council, and Sec'y of Md.; mar. Mrs. Freeman of Annapolis.
6. iii. James Lloyd, b. 7 March, 1680; d. 27 Sept., 1723.
iv. Henrietta Maria Lloyd, mar. Charles Blake.
v. Anna Maria Lloyd, b. 1677; d. December, 1748; mar., 1700, Richard Tilghman of the Hermitage (b. 23 Feb'y, 1672; d. 23 Jan'y, 1738).
vi. Elizabeth Lloyd, d. unmarried.
vii. Alice Lloyd, b. 1681; d. unmarried, 1744.
viii. Margaret Lloyd, b. 1683; d. s. p. 12 Sept., 1747; mar. Hon. Matthew Tilghman Ward, President of the Council of Maryland.
ix. Mary Lloyd, d. unmarried.
x. Jane Lloyd, d. unmarried.

4. Maj. Gen. Edward Lloyd[3] (*Philemon,*[2] *Edward*[1]) of Wye, was born in February 1670, and died 20 March 1718/9 (Epitaph at Wye). He was one of the Justices of Talbot County 1694-1697 (*Arch.*, xx, 138. 386; xxiii, 129), and was Colonel of the County militia the following year, if not earlier. 9 August 1698, a number of articles of military equipment are ordered to be delivered to "Col. Edward Lloyd of Talbot County" (*Arch.*, xxiii, 461), and he is thereafter regularly styled "Colonel" in the records. He qualified as a member of Assembly from Talbot County 11 March 1697/8, and continued to represent the County in the Lower House until 1701 (*Arch.*, xxii, 8. 191. 326; xxiv, 45. 159). 29 November 1701, he was appointed and sworn a member of Council and held the position until his death (*Arch.*, xxv, 114. 353). In 1707, he was promoted

to a very unusual rank in the Provincial Militia. 17 July 1707, Col. John Hammond and Col. Edward Lloyd were commissioned Major Generals to command the militia of the Western and Eastern Shores respectively (*Arch.*, xxv, 215). Gov. John Seymour died 30 July 1709, and his place was filled by Maj. Gen. Lloyd, President of the Council, who was thus Acting Governor of Maryland until the arrival of Gov. John Hart in 1714 (*Arch.*, xxv, Preface, p. x). Unfortunately the Council records of Edward Lloyd's administration are lost. He married, 1 February 1703, Sarah Covington (b. 1683) daughter of Nehemiah Covington of Somerset County who mentions in his will (dated 14 Feb'y 1710/1, proved 5 Aug. 1713) his "son-in-law Maj. Gen. Edward Lloyd." Mrs. Sarah Covington married secondly, 3 May 1721, James Hollyday, Esq. of Readbourne, Queen Anne County. She died in England 4 April 1755, aged 71 years, and is buried at West Ham, Essex. A copy of her epitaph is published in *Genealogical Notes of the Chamberlain Family*, p. 29. Maj. Gen. Edward Lloyd and Sarah (Covington) his wife had issue:

i. Edward Lloyd,[4] b. 11 Sept., 1705; d. 14 Feb'y, 1707.
ii. Philemon Lloyd, b. 26 March, 1709; d. 5 March, 1729.
7. iii. Edward Lloyd, b. 8 May, 1711; d. 27 Jan'y, 1770.
iv. Rebecca Covington Lloyd, b. 11 June, 1713; mar. William Anderson, merchant of London.
v. James Lloyd, b. 14 Aug., 1715; d. s. p. 14 Sept., 1738.
8. vi. Col. Richard Lloyd, b. 19 March, 1717.

5. Philemon Lloyd[3] (*Philemon,*[2] *Edward*[1]) was born 1672, and died 19 March 1732. He qualified, 29 April 1700, as a member of Assembly from Talbot County and sat in the subsequent sessions until 1704 (*Arch.*, xxiv, 13. 129. 306. 356). From 1706 to 1710 he was Deputy Secretary of Maryland (*Arch.*, xxv, 207; xxvii, 178. 374. 430. 511. 579), and was a Justice of the Provincial Court from 1707 to 1709 or later (*Arch.*, xxv, 226; xxvii, 471). In 1711 he was a member of Council and he served in this capacity until his death (*Arch.* xxix, 20. 83 etc.; xxv, 296 etc.; xxviii, 3). He seems to have lived partly in Talbot County, and partly at Annapolis where he had a house in 1709 (*Arch.*, xxvii, 390). Philemon Lloyd married a Mrs. Freeman of Annapolis and had a daughter:

i. Henrietta Maria Lloyd,[4] d. 10 Dec., 1765; mar. 1°. Samuel Chew (d. 15 Jan'y, 1736), 2°. Daniel Dulany Sen'r. (b. 1686; d. 5 Dec., 1753).

6. James Lloyd [3] (*Philemon,*[2] *Edward* [1]) was born 7 March 1680, and died 27 Sept. 1723. He was one of the representatives of Talbot County in the Maryland Assembly 1712-1714, and 1716-1722 (Ms. House Journals). In the latter year he was called to the Council and qualified as a member 4 Nov. 1722 (Council Journals), holding the seat until his death. He was present at a meeting held 24 May 1723, and at the same meeting, Mr. Thomas Bozman qualified as Burgess for Talbot County, being elected in place of Mr. James Lloyd removed to the Council (Council, Lib. P, fol. 2). James Lloyd married, 12 January 1709, Anne (b. 25 April 1690) daughter of Robert Grundy, Esq. of Talbot County and Deborah his wife, sister of John Shrigley of Anne Arundel County. She married first Thomas Impey of Talbot County, who died in 1687, and, secondly, John Boyden, who died in 1688. Robert Grundy was her third husband, and their marriage contract is dated 2 February 1689. Ann Grundy, wife of James Lloyd, married secondly Edward Fottrell. James Lloyd and Ann (Grundy) his wife had issue:

i. Henrietta Maria Lloyd,[4] b. 20 Jan'y, 1710; d. 29 March, 1748; mar. Samuel Chamberlaine.
9. ii. Robert Lloyd, b. 19 Feb'y, 1712; d. 16 July, 1770.
iii. Margaret Lloyd, b. 16 Feb'y, 1714; mar., 2 Aug., 1736, William Tilghman of Grosses.
10. iv. James Lloyd, b. 16 March, 1716/7; mar. Elizabeth Frisby.
v. Deborah Lloyd, b. 19 May, 1719; mar. Jeremiah Nicols (d. 7 Oct., 1753).
vi. Philemon Lloyd, b. 4 November, 1721.
vii. Anne Lloyd, b. 13 Feb'y, 1723; d. 15 March, 1794; mar., 6 April, 1741, Matthew Tilghman.

7. Col. Edward Lloyd [4] (*Edward,*[3] *Philemon,*[2] *Edward* [1]) was born 8 May 1711, and died 27 Jan'y 1770. He represented Talbot County in the Lower House of Assembly from 1738 to 1741, and is styled "Colonel" in 1741 and continuously thereafter (House Journals). He qualified as a member of Council 1 February 1743 (*Arch.,* xxviii, 307) and served in this capacity until 1767 (*ibid.,* 314. 420. 490. 581 etc.; Ms. Journals). In 1760, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to run the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania (*Arch.,* ix, 450). The *Maryland Gazette,* of 8 February 1770, has this notice in regard to him: "Lately died at his seat on Wye River, in Talbot County, Col. Edward Lloyd, Esq., formerly one

of his Lordship's Council of State, and Agent and Receiver General for this Province." Col. Lloyd married, 26 March 1739, Anne Rousby (b. 1721, d. 1 May 1769) daughter of John Rousby, Esq., of Calvert County, member of Council. Col. Edward Lloyd and Anne (Rousby) his wife had issue:

i. Elizabeth Lloyd,[5] b. 10 Jan'y, 1742; mar., October, 1768, Gen. John Cadwallader of Philadelphia.
11. ii. Col. Edward Lloyd, b. 15 Dec., 1744; d. 8 July, 1796.
iii. Henrietta Maria Lloyd, b. 28 Jan'y, 1746/7.
12. iv. Richard Bennett Lloyd, b. 13 August, 1750.

8. Col. Richard Lloyd[4] (*Edward,*[3] *Philemon,*[2] *Edward*[1]) was born 19 March 1717, and, in 1738, was one of the residuary legatees of his brother James, who also devised to him two tracts of land in Kent County. He was one of the Justices of Kent County 1744-1754, and a Justice of the Provincial Court 1754-1756 (Commission Book). He represented Kent County in the Assembly 1749-1750 and 1762-1766 (House Journals), being styled "Colonel" in the records in 1762 and regularly thereafter. In 1774 he was again commissioned a Justice (Commission Book). He was a member of the Maryland Convention of 1775 (*Arch.,* xi, 3), and also a member of the Council of Safety (*ibid.,* 84). In 1778 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals (*Arch.,* xxi, 265). Col. Richard Lloyd married Anne Crouch and had issue:

i. Anna Maria Lloyd,[5] mar. Jeremiah Nicols, Jr.
13. ii. Gen. James Lloyd, mar. Elizabeth Tilghman.

9. Col. Robert Lloyd[4] (*James,*[3] *Philemon,*[2] *Edward*[1]) of Hope, Queen Anne County, was born 19 February 1712, and died 16 July 1770. He was one of the Justices of Queen Anne County, 1740-1745, 1747-1751, and 1754-1755, and was Presiding Justice from 1749 (Commission Book). He sat for Talbot County in the Maryland Assembly 1738-1751, represented Queen Anne County in the same body 1754-1760, 1762-1770, and was Speaker of the House 1765-1770 (Ms. House Journals). Col. Lloyd married Anna Maria, widow of William Hemsley, and daughter of Hon. Richard Tilghman of the Hermitage (see *Mag.,* i, 282). She was born 15 Nov. 1709, and died 30 Aug. 1763. The *Maryland Gazette* of 8 Sept. 1763 has this obituary notice: "On Tuesday the 30th of last Month,

Died, to the great Grief of her numerous Relations and Acquaintance, Mrs. Anna Maria Lloyd, the virtuous and amiable Consort of Robert Lloyd, Esq.; and one of the daughters of the late Honourable Richard Tilghman, Esq." Col. Robert Lloyd and Anna Maria (Tilghman) his wife had issue:

i. Richard Lloyd.[5]
ii. Deborah Lloyd, mar. Col. Peregrine Tilghman (b. 24 Jan'y, 1741, d. 1807); see *Mag.*, I, 371.
iii. Anna Maria Lloyd, second wife of William Tilghman (b. 11 March, 1745, d. Dec., 1800). See *Mag.*, I, 372.

10. James Lloyd[4] (*James,*[3] *Philemon,*[2] *Edward*[1]) was born 16 March 1716/7, and lived at Parsons Landing, Talbot County. He was a Justice of Talbot County 1751-1769 (Commission Book), and was commissioned, 16 May 1776, Captain of a company in the 4th Battalion of Talbot County (*Arch.*, xi, 428). He married Elizabeth (b. 5 February 1729/30) daughter of Peregrine Frisby (b. 1688, d. 1738) of Cecil County and Elizabeth (d. 1752) his wife, daughter of Maj. Nicholas Sewall of St. Mary's County. James Lloyd and Elizabeth Frisby, his wife had issue:

14. i. Thomas Lloyd.[5]
ii. Sarah Lloyd, mar. John Dickinson.
iii. Deborah Lloyd, third wife of Edward Martin of Easton.
15. iv. Robert Grundy Lloyd of Trappe; mar. Mary Ruth.

11. Col. Edward Lloyd[5] (*Edward,*[4] *Edward,*[3] *Philemon,*[2] *Edward*[1]) of Wye, was born 15 Dec. 1744, and died 8 July 1796. He represented Talbot County in the Lower House of Assembly 1771-1774 (House Journals), was a member of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis in 1775 (*Arch.*, xi, 3), and qualified, 29 August 1775, as a member of the Council of Safety of Maryland (*Arch.*, xi, 74). He was a member, from 1777 to 1779, of the first three Executive Councils under the new State government (*Arch.*, xvi, 187; xxi, 549), was Delegate to Legislature 1780, and was elected to the State Senate in 1781, 1786, and 1791 (House and Senate Journals). He was a Delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, and was, in 1788, a member of the State Convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution (Harrison Papers, Md. Hist. Soc'y). Col. Lloyd married, 19 Nov.

1767, Elizabeth Tayloe (b. 6 March 1750, d. 17 Feb'y 1825), eldest daughter of Hon. John Tayloe of Mount Airy, Richmond County, Va. Their issue:

i. Anne Lloyd,[6] b. 30 Jan'y, 1769; d. 20 Feb'y, 1840; mar. Richard Tasker Lowndes of Bostock House, Pr. George's Co.
ii. Rebecca Lloyd, b. 16 Oct., 1771; d. 26 Oct., 1848; mar., 1793, Hon. Joseph Hopper Nicholson.
iii. Elizabeth Lloyd, b. 5 Sept., 1774; d. 6 March, 1849; mar., 14 Feb'y, 1805, Henry Hall Harwood of Annapolis.
iv. Eleanor Lloyd, b. 22 Sept., 1776; d. 18 Aug., 1805; mar., 1794, Charles Lowndes.
16. v. Edward Lloyd, b. 22 July, 1779; d. 2 June, 1834; mar., 30 Nov., 1797, Sally Scott Murray.
vi. Maria Lloyd, b. 11 March, 1782; d. 15 Jan'y, 1868; mar., Richard Williams West of the Woodyard, Pr. George's Co.
vii. Mary Tayloe Lloyd, b. 26 May, 1784; d. 18 May, 1859; mar., 19 Jan'y, 1802, Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

12. Richard Bennett Lloyd,[5] (*Edward,*[4] *Edward,*[3] *Philemon* [2]) was born 13 August 1750, and died 12 Sept. 1787. He went to England in 1770, and became a captain in the King's Life Guard. He married in England, Joanna Leigh, a lady of a distinguished family of the Isle of Wight and a great beauty. After the death of Capt. Lloyd, she married Francis Love Beckford a first cousin of Wiliam Beckford of Font Hill. Capt. R. B. Lloyd and Joanna (Leigh) his wife had issue:

i. Edward Lloyd,[6] settled near Alexandria, Va., and left descendants.
ii. Richard Bennett Lloyd.
iii. Henry Lloyd.
iv. Emily Lloyd, b. 1783; d. 1867; mar., 1816, Rev. Geo. Gifford Ward, Dean of Lincoln, and had six children, one of whom was the late H. L. D. Ward of the British Museum.

13. Gen. James Lloyd [5] (*Richard,*[4] *Edward,*[3] *Philemon* [2]) was commissioned, 11 Sept. 1776, Second Lieutenant in Capt. Frisby's Company, Kent County militia (*Arch.,* xii, 265). He is usually styled major and probably attained that rank either towards the close of, or after, the Revolution. In the War of 1812 he was promoted to the rank of General. He married Elizabeth Tilghman (see *Mag.,* i, 369) daughter of James Tilghman of Chestertown, and sister of Col. Tench and of Judge William Tilghman. Their issue:

Twins
i. Maria Lloyd,[6] mar. William Hemsley.
ii. Elizabeth Lloyd, mar. Philemon Hemsley.

14. Thomas Lloyd [5] (*James,*[4] *James,*[3] *Philemon* [2]) married —— —— and had:

i. James Lloyd,[6].
ii. Edward Lloyd.
iii. Henry Lloyd, mar. ———, who mar. 2°. Hanson Smith.

15. Robert Grundy Lloyd [5] (*James,*[4] *James,*[3] *Philemon* [2]) of Trappe, Talbot Co., married Mary Ruth and had issue:

i. Robert N. Lloyd.[6]
ii. James P. Lloyd.
iii. Thomas E. Lloyd.
v. Sarah Jane Lloyd.
vi. Philemon Lloyd.
vii. Frisby Lloyd.
viii. Montgomery Lloyd.
ix. Francis Lloyd.
x. Christopher Columbus Lloyd.

16. Edward Lloyd [6] (*Edward,*[5] *Edward,*[4] *Edward* [3]) of Wye, was born 22 July 1779, and died 2 June 1834. He was Governor of Maryland 1809-1811, and United States Senator 1819-1826. He married, 30 November 1797, Sally Scott Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis, and had issue:

i. Edward Lloyd,[7] b. 27 Dec., 1798; d. 11 Aug., 1861; mar., 30 Nov., 1827, Alicia McBlair.
ii. Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd, mar., 1 June, 1820, Edward S. Winder.
iii. James Murray Lloyd, b. 10 Jan'y, 1803; d. 22 July, 1847; mar. Elizabeth McBlair.
iv. Sally Scott Lloyd, mar., 4 June, 1826, Commodore Charles Lowndes, U. S. N.
v. Anne Catherine Lloyd, mar., 19 Feb'y, 1835, Capt. Franklin Buchanan, U. S. N., Admiral, C. S. N.
vi. Daniel Lloyd, mar. 1°., 22 Nov., 1832, Virginia Upshur, 2°. Catherine Henry.
vii. Mary Eleanor Lloyd, mar., 26 Oct., 1837, William Tilghman Goldsborough.

Note. Quite a full account of the later generations of the Lloyd family is to be found in Hanson's *Old Kent,* pp. 30-40.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Robert Porteus of Gloucester Co., Virginia, married, first, Nov. 12, 1700, Mildred Smith (*William and Mary Quar.*, vol. 4, p. 48) daughter of Captain John Smith of "Purton," Gloucester Co., and his wife Mary Warner, who was a daughter of Col. George Reade. Robert Porteus married second, Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Hon. Edmund Jennings. By his two wives he had nineteen children, among whom was Elizabeth Porteus who married a Downman, either William or Robert.

Query. Which of the two wives was the mother of Elizabeth Porteus?

HENRY J. KIRK.

TRACY. Joshua Tracy, born in Baltimore Co., Md., married Nancy Vaughn and migrated to Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1808, where he remained until 1813. He then moved to Belmont County, Ohio, and settled on a farm 1¼ miles S. W. of Morristown. He died there in 1823. Children; Joshua, b. 1797, m. Sarah Moore; Levi; Isaac; Mark; Andrew; Shirden; William; Bazil; Keziah; Jesse, b. 1818, m. Lucinda McKinley, 1841, m. 2d Margaret Hill, 1870. Wanted the ancestry of Joshua.

N. R. FERNALD.

MUSGRAVE. Major Nathan Musgrave died in 1823. He was a private in Captain Edward Burgess's Company of militia, Lower District of Frederick County, Aug., 1776. Information wanted as to any military service in War of 1812.

Mr. Leroy S. Boyd, of Washington, D. C., contributes the following memoranda "from an old unsigned and undated memorandum book, and believed to relate to an old Maryland family."

James Broad deceased y^{e} 15th day of March 1777.

Sarah Purdy was born y^{e} 4th of July 1756 of Debrur, her mother.

Edmond Purdy was born y^{e} 7th of Decem^{r} 1758 of Deberrer his mother.

William Purdy was born y^{e} 9 of March 1760 of Deberrer his mother.

17 of Jan^{y} 1762 Betsey Purdy was Born the Date above Ritten.

Nancy Purdy was Born the 18 day of May 1765.

Hannah Purdy was Born 18 day of July 1767.

Mary Purdy was Born y^{e} 8 Day of Aug^{t} 1769.

Charles Purdy was Born y^{e} 18th of Aug^{t} 1772.

The fifth volume of the *Hobart Correspondence* has appeared and contains a number of items of interest concerning Marylanders, such as letters from Rev. James Kemp, Rev. Joseph Talbott, Bishop Talbott, Samuel Ridout, James Abercrombie, together with a good note on St. John's College and many biographical references.

The Guide to the Manuscript Materials Relating to American History in the German State Archives, by Marion Dexter Learned (Carnegie Institution), contains a number of references to local affairs, principally concerning emigration and the appointment of Consuls, but none of very great importance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Meeting of October 14, 1912.—The October meeting of the Society was held at the home of the Society on October 14th, at 8 p. m., President Cohen in the Chair.

The following were proposed for membership:

Miss Rebecca Myers, by Richard H. Spencer.
Mr. Edgar H. Gans, by Isaac T. Norris by letter.
Mr. George C. Keidel, by Wm. Hand Browne.
Mr. Wm. C. Powell, by Richard H. Spencer.
Miss Henrietta Bromwell, by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges.
Mr. Herman J. Hughes, by Bernard C. Steiner.
Mr. St. George Leakin Sioussat, by George L. Radcliffe.

The following were elected to active membership:

Mrs. J. Lewis Sampson and Mr. Bruce Cotton.

The resignations of the following were accepted to take effect at the end of the year 1912:

Miss Ella V. Ricker.
Mr. Wm. T. Brantly.
Mr. Charles Goldsborough.
Mr. Parker Cook.
Mr. George W. F. Vernon.

The Recording Secretary read the names of the members of the Society who had died since the last meeting. The list was as follows:

Judge Thomas J. Morris, died June 6, 1912.
Mr. John Hanson Lowe, died June 30, 1912.
Gen. John Gill of R., died July 2, 1912.

Rev. George Armistead Leakin, died July 10, 1912.
Mr. Richard B. Sellman, died July 19, 1912.
Mr. Richard H. Woollen, died September 26, 1912.
Mr. James S. Norris, died October 3, 1912.

Mr. Clayton C. Hall then read the following memorial address upon the late Rev. George Armistead Leakin:

Mr. President and Members of the Society:

The death of the Reverend Dr. Leakin, one of the vice-presidents of this Society, takes from our roll of members a name which has been upon it for nearly forty years, and removes from our conferences one who throughout a long, useful and honored life maintained an unflagging interest in the objects of this Society.

George Armistead Leakin was born in Baltimore on December 16, 1818. His father was Sheppard Church Leakin, who as Captain in the 38th Maryland Infantry served in the defence of Baltimore against invasion in 1814, and was elected Mayor of the City in 1838. Dr. Leakin was named for his father's friend Major George Armistead, who was Commandant of Fort McHenry during its bombardment. He graduated at Princeton in 1835, and more than a quarter of a century ago he attended the fiftieth anniversary reunion of his class, of which he lived to be the last survivor, as he was also at the time of his death the oldest alumnus of the university. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by St. John's College, Annapolis.

After leaving college Dr. Leakin first engaged in the work of civil engineering, and in the early days of railroad construction was employed in surveying the line of the Baltimore & Susquehanna,—now the Northern Central Railway. But his thoughts soon turned to the sacred ministry to which after pursuing his studies at the theological seminary in Alexandria, he was ordained by Bishop Whittingham in 1843, by whom also he was advanced to the priesthood in 1845. For nearly half a century Dr. Leakin was rector of Trinity Church, in the eastern section of the city. This church was situated, at

the beginning of his ministry, on Bank Street, the original building on Trinity Street having been abandoned and sold eight years before, in 1835; but in 1854 the congregation removed to a larger church building at the corner of Broadway and Pratt Street, the erection of which was due chiefly to the untiring efforts of its Rector. In 1887 having nearly completed the threescore years and ten allotted by the Psalmist as the span of human life, Dr. Leakin retired from parochial work, and thereafter devoted himself to missionary labors among the shut in, both the sick and indigent in hospital and almshouse, and those in prison; and also among the sailors on the waterfront, in whose welfare he had always taken a special interest. These activities he continued as long as his strength permitted. During the Civil War Dr. Leakin held a commission as chaplain in the United States Army and was untiring in his ministrations to the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies in the various military hospitals established in the city at that time.

A vice-president of the Society during the past ten years, he had previously served on a number of its important standing and special committees, and had from time to time presented at meetings of the Society papers of historical interest upon various subjects concerning Maryland; such as the "Colony of Labadists at Bohemia Manor," "Old Colonial Churches of Maryland" and "County Seats of Baltimore County." Several of these papers have appeared in our *Magazine*. His historical studies were not confined, however, to his contributions to this Society. As early as 1845 he was engaged in ascertaining and determining the location of the glebe lands of St. Paul's Parish on Colgate Creek. In 1882 a paper by him upon the early Spanish settlements in the central United States was read before the Congress of Americanistos held in Madrid. His interest in scientific subjects was also manifested in various ways, and he was for many years active in helping to maintain the Maryland Academy of Sciences.

In 1904 the population in the southeastern part of the city having materially changed character and the old congregation

being dispersed, the church in which Dr. Leakin had ministered during so many years was sold. This was the subject of much regret to the former rector who believed the situation an excellent one from which to offer religious ministrations both to immigrants from foreign lands and to the seamen in port and had therefore urged the retention of the building for these purposes. The greater part of the money received from the sale of the church building was appropriated to other church work in the central or eastern part of the city, but a small remainder was placed at the disposition of Dr. Leakin. It is characteristic of him that he gave it to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland as the nucleus fund for the establishment of a mission vessel to be used in carrying spiritual comfort and medical aid to those toilers of the sea, the oystermen and fishermen of the Chesapeake Bay.

Finally, on Wednesday, July 10, 1912, at his home near Lake Roland, this venerable clergyman entered into rest, being then in the ninety-fourth year of his age, the oldest clergyman in the diocese and in the church to which he belonged. He passed away in the full possession of those precious things which belong to and adorn the old age of such a life: "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

The funeral services were held at St. Paul's Parish Church, and burial was made in All Saints' Cemetery at Reisterstown.

When Mr. Hall concluded Mr. Harris moved that the address of Mr. Hall be spread at length upon the minutes in appreciation of the services of Dr. Leakin and as a sincere expression of the esteem felt for him.

The principal address of the evening was presented by Dr. Samuel C. Chew in the form of a diary of 1784, written by the late Thomas Parkin. This diary was begun on November 16, 1794, on which day he sailed for London. The diary recites the events of the voyage, which lasted just a month, the landing on the coast of Devonshire and the subsequent journey inland, together with observations on the country and its inhabitants. A visit to France is described and the journal closes with the return voyage to America.

Mr. W. Hall Harris moved that the thanks of the Society be given Dr. Chew for the very interesting paper which he had presented.

Meeting of November 11, 1912.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held this date at eight o'clock p. m., President Cohen in the chair. Thirty members present. In the absence of the Recording Secretary Mr. Wm. M. Pegram acted in his stead.

The resignation of Mr. Herman Ivah Thomsen was read and accepted.

A letter from Mrs. Anna L. Sioussat, thanking the Society for the minute on the death of her father, the late Rev. George A. Leakin, D. D., was read.

The following persons were elected to active membership:—Misses Rebecca Myers and Henrietta Bromwell and Messrs. Edgar H. Gans, Herman J. Hughes, George C. Keidel, William C. Powell and St. George Leakin Sioussat.

The necrology was read as follows:

J. Olney Norris, elected October 10, 1892, died October 16, 1912.

Charles B. Tiernan, elected November 14, 1887, died October 31, 1912.

The address of the evening by Mr. Frederick W. Story was entitled: "Early Colonial Administration; Calvert *vs.* Cornwallis."

Mr. Trippe moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered Mr. Story for his interesting and instructive address.

Meeting adjourned.

Meeting of December 9, 1912. The regular monthly meeting was held at the home of the Society on December 9th, 1912, at 8.30 p. m., with President Cohen in the Chair.

The minutes of the meetings of October 14th and November 10th, respectively, were read and approved.

The donations to the cabinet and to the library were described by Mr. Spencer, the Corresponding Secretary. He called special attention to a manuscript letter among these of Thomas Jefferson written when he was President of the United States and in connection with the Female Humane Association Charity School.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that no deaths had occurred in the membership of the Society since the last meeting.

President Cohen then made the following remarks:

"I would direct the attention of members to the fact that at the next meeting of the Society on January 13th, nominations will be in order for officers of the Society, the election for whom will occur at the Annual Meeting on the following February 10th.

In view of the importance of a careful selection of candidates at this time, the Council by resolution instructed its presiding officer to appoint a Committee of three, not members of the Council, to prepare and recommend a list of officers, trustees and Committee members. Under this resolution he has appointed: Messrs. Michael A. Mullin, Clayton C. Hall, and Miles White, Jr., such Committee.

Your present presiding officer was relieved of any embarassment he might have felt in naming the Committee by having already indicated to the Council, as he now does to the Society, his desire that his name should not be again presented for the high office with which you have honored him for nine successive terms.

You have been annually advised by him for many years of the urgent necessity for an increased income for the Society. The better to convince you of the actual condition of affairs he has had instituted and kept for the past three years, dating from 1st January, 1910, a proper set of *Books of Account,* not previously existing in the life of the Society.

Statements from these books made up at the end of the year 1911 very clearly established that to maintain the existing activities of the Society, even in the very unsatisfactory way

then and still obtaining, would require not less than $1,500 additional income per annum.

This condition being laid before the Society at its meeting in January last, the matter was by resolution referred to the Committee on Finance for its consideration. This Committee held a meeting on February 5th calling to its aid a few of the more active members of the Society. The President presented a statement of the facts with figures. He thought that an Endowment Fund of from $25,000 to $30,000 was necessary to yield the required income, and that an effort should be made to secure it.

The Committee deemed it better to defer presenting a plea for a large capital sum until later when it could be considered in connection with the suggested removal of the Society's House to a more eligible site and submitted as the most natural way of meeting the Society's yearly expenses, an increase of the yearly dues; and, as such increase could not be effected for a year or more, the Committee recommended that the exigency be met by voluntary contributions on the part of such members as may be disposed to coöperate in the emergency.

At the meeting of the Society on 12th February when the Committee reported its conclusions, there was moved and ordered the appointment of a Committee to solicit subscriptions to be paid during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

This Committee consisting of Messrs. Stockbridge, DeCourcy W. Thom, Clayton C. Hall, Isaac T. Norris, H. Oliver Thompson, S. Davies Warfield, Miles White, Jr., and Henry Williams prepared a circular, for which it asked and received the approval and endorsement of the Council.

The circular stated very plainly the exigencies of the Society, explained the terms of the call and the proposed future action. It called upon the members in terms, as I recall, to subscribe from $5.00 to $15.00 in addition to the present annual dues, payable in each of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 as per an enclosed subscription blank.

The circular was distributed to all the 515 active members of the Society and brought returns from but 79 of the number,

72 of them agreeing to pay an aggregate amount of $632.00 annually. In a word but a trifle over 15 per cent. of the members responded at all to the appeal whilst a slightly smaller percentage agreed to pay $632 per annum or say 42 per cent. of the irreducible deficiency of $1,500.

This very poor result has led me to the conviction that to preserve the Society, and it surely must be preserved, a different method must be pursued. It must be first provided with the means of making its meetings attractive; the meetings themselves must be held in a more accessible locality; there must be in addition regular or at any rate frequent social gatherings in the interest of the Society. All this means, as I view it, a reorganization of the Society.

The labor of bringing this about is too much for my advanced years, you need a younger man, so I ask leave after some 35 years of activity in the Society, to withdraw from my present office and make way for some one better able than myself to produce the results we all desire to see attained and in efforts for effecting which I shall always be glad to coöperate."

Mr. Mullin in accepting the Chairmanship of the Committee upon Nominations, dwelt upon the unusual responsibilities resting upon the Committee and urgently requested the members of the Society to give the Committee the benefit of suggestions in regard to possible nominees for the offices of President, etc.

Messrs. Spencer, Howard and Dielman emphasized the necessity of the Society, not only of being very careful in selecting new officials, but also of taking advantage of every suitable opportunity for developing the resources of the Society.

Upon the motion of Mr. Duvall, it was moved and carried that the remarks of President Cohen be recorded in the minutes.

There being no further business before the Society the meeting adjourned.

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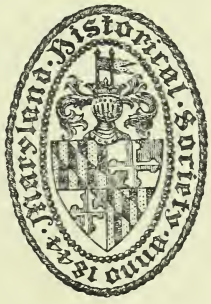

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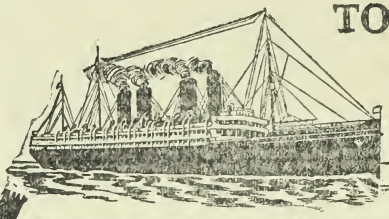

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